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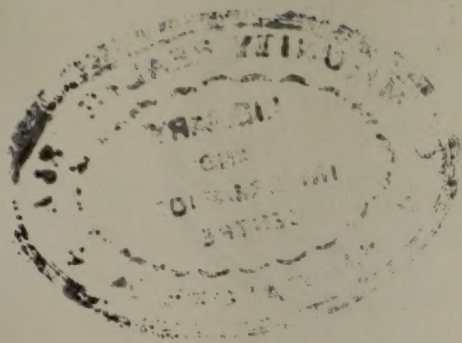
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Population, Health & Social Development

Andhra Pradesh

Karnataka

Kerala

Tamil Nadu

For CLIC-CPHE Sec'dy
In

Population Foundation of India



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FOREWORD

Population Foundation of India analyses and disseminates data on population, health and development issues at various levels in India i.e. national, state and district. These information are useful for formulation of policies, programmes, strategies and intervention for population stabilization and social development.

One of the features of the Foundation's advocacy conferences on *Population, Health and Social Development* in different states are publications and release of wall chart and district profiles for a specific state. Such conferences with publications have been held in last few years in the states of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Maharashtra, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and Chhattisgarh. This year a National Advocacy Conference is being held in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh. The focus of this conference is to get a clear perspective of the demographic and health transition process in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and take lessons from them for north Indian States.

In this publication "Population, Health and Social Development: Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu", the state and district profiles are included. In addition, an overview on the theme has been presented by Dr Leela Visaria, former Director of Gujarat Institute of Development Research and currently a Member of the Advisory Council of PFI.

This publication is an endeavour to help policy makers, planners, programme managers and NGOs to use these information for improving social conditions. We hope Government and non-governmental agencies may find this publication useful.

February 2007
New Delhi

A R Nanda
Executive Director

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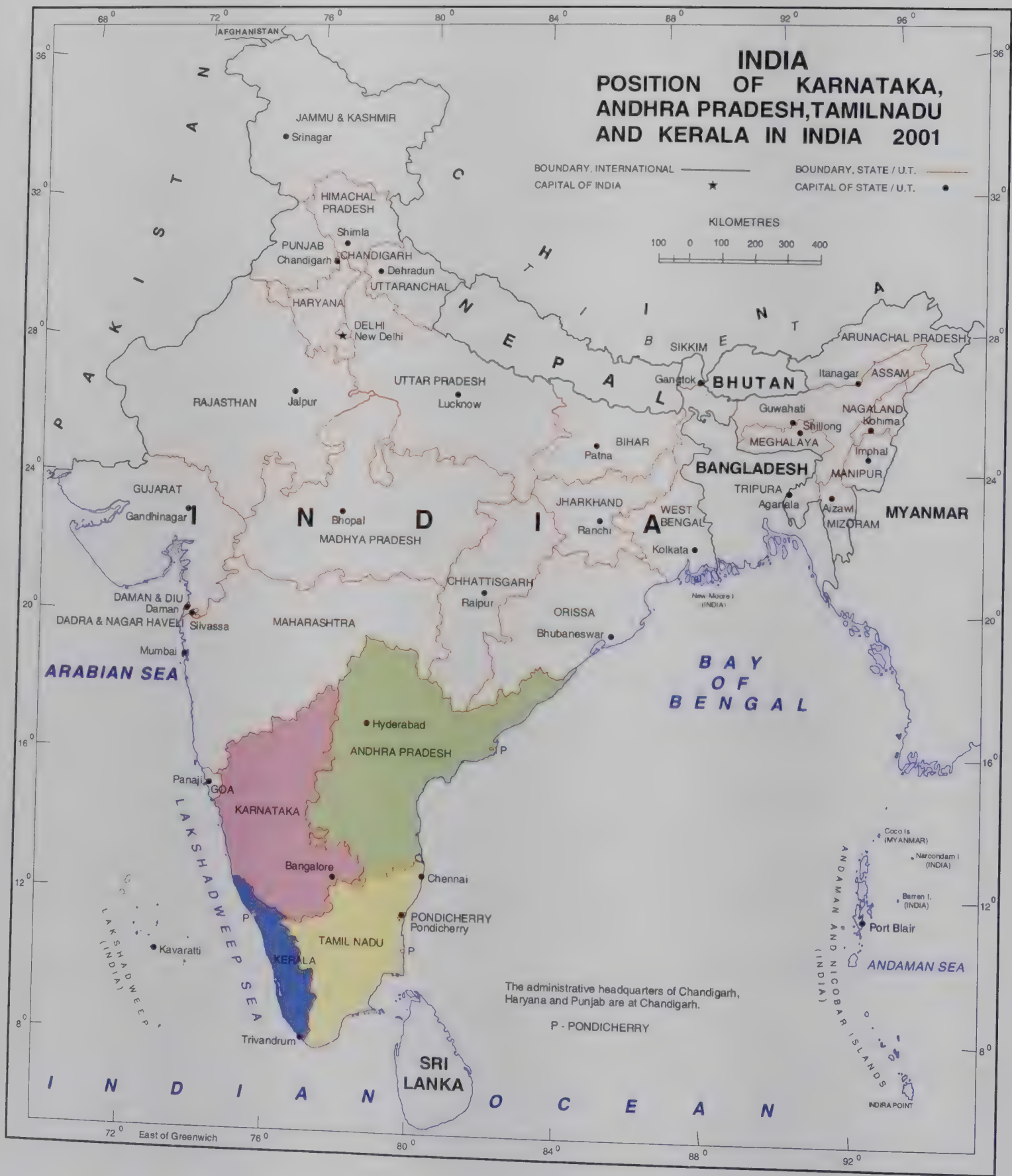
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ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------|---|
| ANC | Ante Natal Care |
| ART | Anti Retroviral Therapy |
| CBR | Crude Birth Rate |
| CDR | Crude Death Rate |
| CHC | Community Health Centre |
| CSR | Child Sex Ratio |
| HDI | Human Development Index |
| ICTC | Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre |
| IFA | Iron Folic Acid |
| IMR | Infant Mortality Rate |
| MMR | Maternal Mortality Ratio |
| PHC | Primary Health Centre |
| PPTCTC | Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission Centre |
| RGI | Registrar General of India |
| SC | Sub Centre |
| SDI | Social Development Index |
| STD | Sexually Transmitted Diseases |
| TFR | Total Fertility Rate |



Demographic Transition in South India

Leela Visaria

Introduction

The four South Indian states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu (including an Independent small state of Pondicherry), where 22 percent or 222 million of India's estimated total population of 1.02 billion according to 2001 Census resides, have completed their fertility transition. In Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has already reached below the replacement level of 2.1 (which is the average number of children born to a woman after allowing for a slight mortality factor). With a TFR around 2.2, Karnataka is not very far behind in attaining the replacement level fertility. Historically, even when time-series data on vital rates were not available, fertility and mortality measures estimated from the intercensal growth rates and the age distribution of population available from the decennial Censuses, showed that fertility in the southern region of India was somewhat lower than was the case in the rest of the country even though there was no evidence of deliberate birth control practice and when marriage was universal and also early (Visaria and Visaria, 1982). It is difficult to establish that some of the traditional practices that impose restrictions on sexual intercourse during postpartum period or on certain days of religious importance were more widely followed in southern states compared to other regions, leading to somewhat lower fertility.

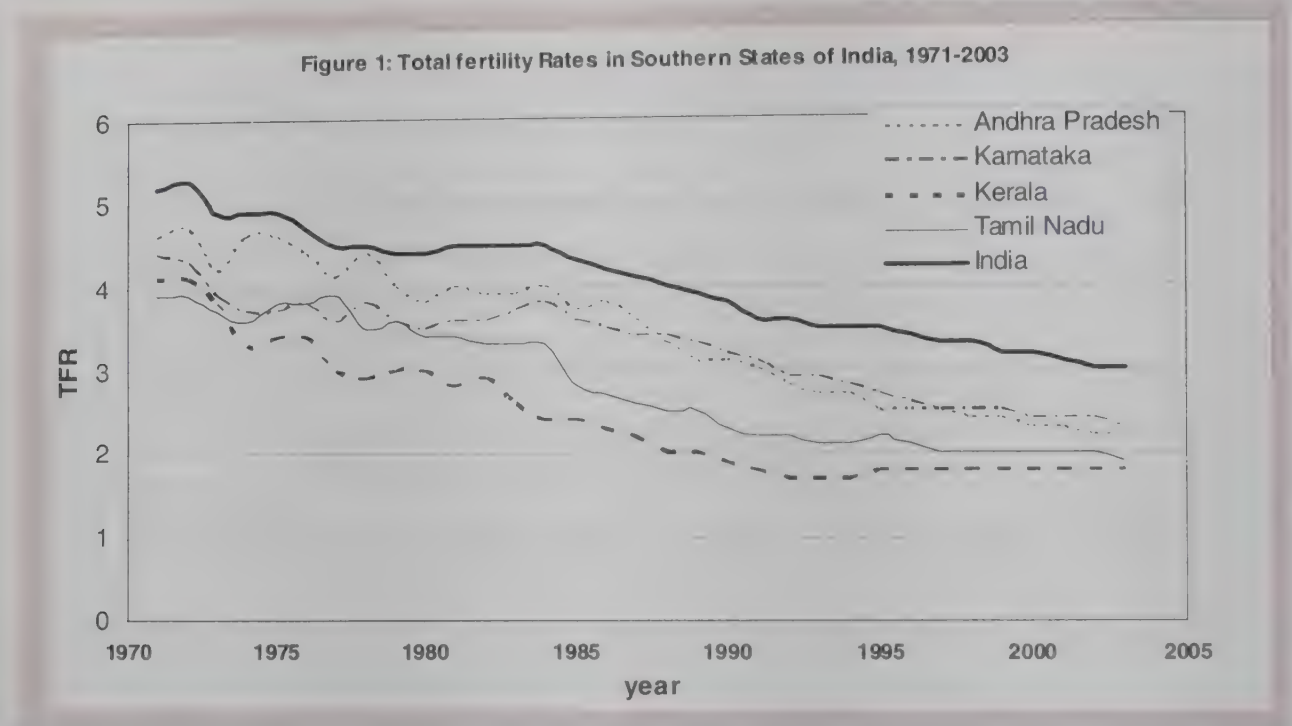
Comparatively robust and direct annual estimates of fertility and mortality are available since about 1970 with the advent of Sample Registration System. A number of demographers and other scholars have analysed these and other data collected in national surveys such as the National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) to understand the onset, pace, geographical contours and determinants – proximate and cultural and socioeconomic factors – of fertility decline in Southern states of India since about 1980 (See: Guilmoto and Rajan, 2005). I will first briefly discuss the pathways to demographic transition in the southern states, then examine the socioeconomic and cultural explanations for the transition and finally explore what lessons it holds for the rest of India, especially for the large economically backward states.

Level, Onset and Pace of Fertility Decline

According to the most recent data available from the National Family Health Survey conducted in 2005-06, total fertility rate ranged between 1.8 and 2.1 in the four southern states of India, a level somewhat lower than the estimates obtained from the SRS of 2004. The estimates clearly suggest that fertility transition in these states has been completed.¹ An examination of SRS data from 1970 for the major states of India points to two important facts. One, even at the beginning of the decade of 1970s, total fertility rate in all the four southern states was lower than in the rest of the country. TFR ranged between a little less than 4 in Kerala to 4.5 children per woman in Andhra Pradesh, whereas the average for India was 5.2 and in some of the large north Indian states, the TFR was close to 6. The gap of one child in fertility level between the two distinct regions continued until about 1980. Two, since 1980, the pace of fertility decline in the two states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu became faster until mid-1990s, leading to an increase in gap in the level of fertility between them and the other states. By mid to late 1990s, the TFR of Kerala and Tamil Nadu reached the replacement level fertility and has

¹ The other states that have joined this league of TFR at or below 2.1 are: Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Maharashtra, and Punjab.

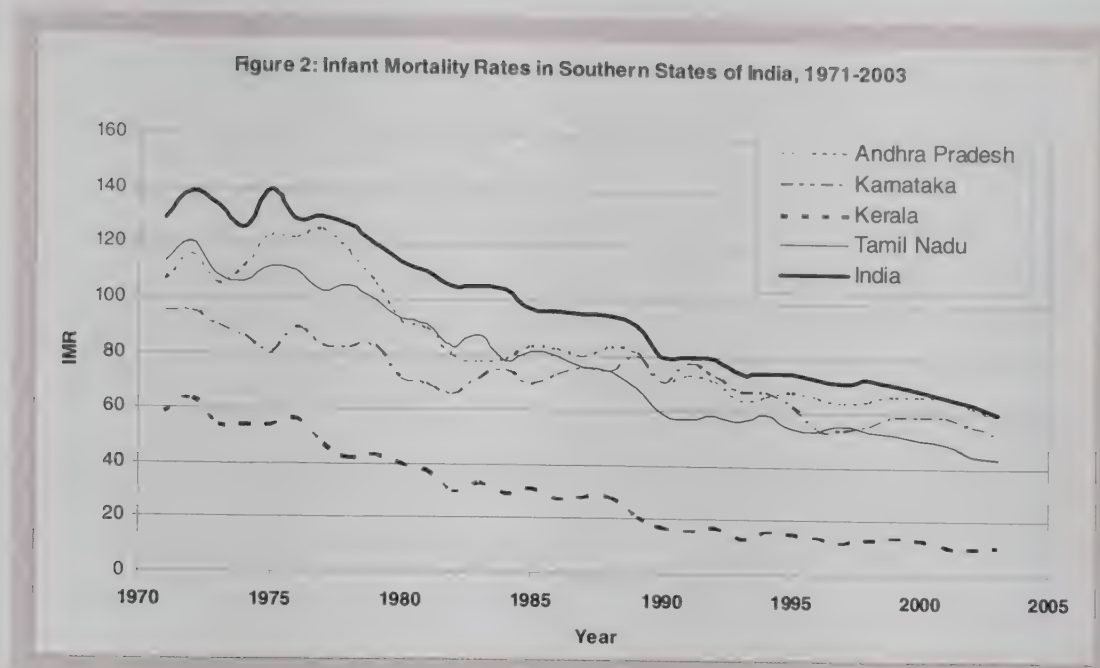
now plateaued a few points below the replacement level. In the other two states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, the pace of fertility decline became faster by 1995 and began to catch up with their two neighbours (Figure 1). It appears that a decline in fertility from between 4 and 5 children to 3 children per woman took 15-20 years but once a threshold of three was reached, the decline to around 2 children took just about 10 years. One may venture a guess that TFR in the country as a whole would reach replacement level by 2015 now that it has reached 3, although not all states of India would attain TFR of 2.1 by 2015.²



In all the four southern states, as in the rest of the country, fertility differentials by place of residence, level of education, caste, economic status, or occupation did exist. However, once fertility decline gathered momentum, it fell at a faster rate in rural areas compared to urban areas such that the differences in TFR between rural and urban areas have virtually disappeared. According to NFHS -3 data for 2005-06, TFR in urban areas was estimated to be 1.9 in Karnataka and 1.7 in the other three states. Rural TFR was only a little bit higher by 0.2 points than the urban TFR in all the states. Further, fertility differences by education of mothers, or among social groups and within states, between districts have also narrowed considerably leading to homogenization in reproductive behaviour.

The age specific fertility rates for the four states show that the greatest fall in fertility has occurred in ages above 25 (see: Figure 2). This is strongly indicative of increasing control of fertility within marriage through the adoption of family planning. The typical bell-shaped age-specific fertility curve has become narrow and compressed. At ages 15-19, the decline in age specific fertility mainly reflects a rise in the age at marriage of women, which has increased in all the states by varying measure. These changes mean that the average span of childbearing (measured in years) has declined considerably. In all the four southern states, childbearing has become concentrated into a very short period of 6 to 7 years. Women marry, have their children and then get sterilized in just few years.

² States like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are unlikely to attain replacement level fertility before 2025 given their current TFR above 4. However, the pace of fertility decline among the late entrants may quicken in response to a number of factors ranging from changing aspirations to role of mass media in spreading two-child norm and influencing behaviour.

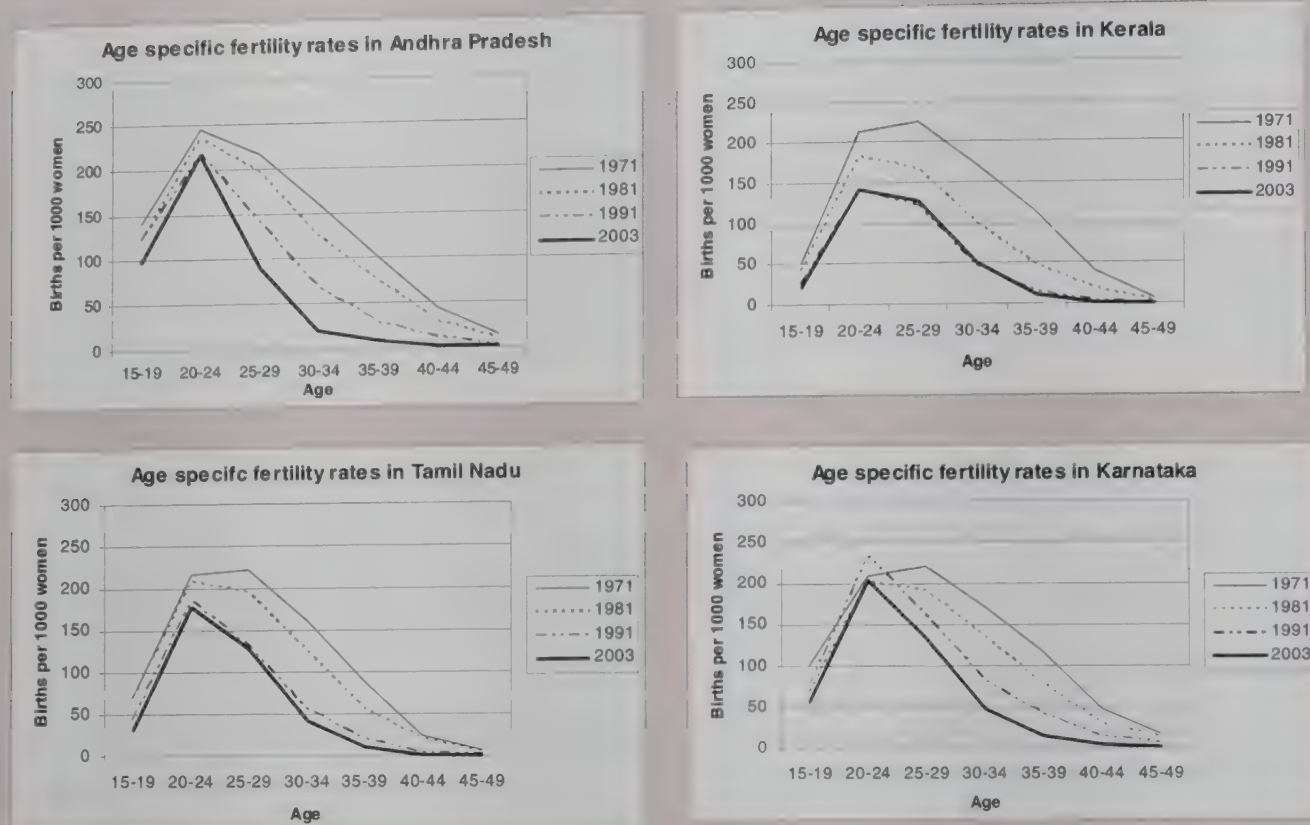


Trends in Mortality

Among the components of population change, mortality has historically played an important role in determining the growth of population. During the first and second stages of demographic transition, it is mortality which starts declining first, initially slowly and then rapidly, contributing to a gradually rising rate of population growth as fertility decline generally starts with a time lag.

From 1970 onwards, the annual estimates of crude death rates (CDR) and infant mortality rates (IMR) available from Sample Registration System indicate that the declining trend in mortality in the four southern states continued through the decades of 1970s and 1980s. This decline was possible due to advancements made in the field of medicine, improvements in public health, availability of immunization services and the general improvements in the living conditions. The pace of decline in mortality somewhat slowed down in the 1980s but picked up some momentum later. However, it is to be noted that among the four southern states, Kerala has been well ahead in mortality transition compared to the other states. As shown in Figure 3, even at the beginning of 1970 decade, Kerala recorded an IMR of around 60 per 1000 livebirths compared to above 100 in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and above 90 in Karnataka. The all-India IMR was 125. Over time, although the pace of decline in IMR in the other three states has been somewhat faster than that in Kerala, the gap between them and Kerala continues to be quite wide. The IMR of Kerala is only 12 – a level very close to that of some of the developed nations of the world. The decline in IMR in Tamil Nadu seems to be faster and at IMR of 42, it is significantly ahead in its mortality transition of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. The IMR for Andhra Pradesh at 60 is almost the same as for India as a whole, a level that is not only unacceptably high but is also indicative of the fact that the state has quite a long way to go before completing mortality or health transition. While general mortality responds rather quickly to public health measures, changes in infant mortality depend on a number of factors like the availability and accessibility of antenatal and postnatal care facilities, facilities of infant care after childbirth, effective management of diarrhoeal diseases and of respiratory tract infections besides improvements in the level of mother's education and general socio-economic development. Both Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka states need to allocate their greater resources in improving the health of its children.

Figure 3.



Thus, while an overall convergence has been achieved in levels of fertility between all the Southern states, the states differ greatly in their mortality levels, with Kerala at one extreme having mortality scenario similar to that of Western developed countries and Andhra Pradesh at the other end of the spectrum with mortality levels similar to that of all India average.

Factors Associated with Fertility Decline

It is important to understand what wide-ranging changes have taken place in the social milieu of each of the South Indian states to bring about decline in their fertility. Evidently, the onset, pace and paths to fertility decline in the four states have been distinctly different and yet today they all are at the same level of around replacement level fertility. It is important to understand the different pathways for lessons for other states and regions of the country. I shall discuss very briefly for each of the four states separately the associated factors of fertility – both proximate determinants and the socioeconomic explanations.

Fertility Decline in Kerala and Tamil Nadu

Among the four states in South India, the demographic transitions in Kerala and in Tamil Nadu have been much more extensively studied in a historical context than that of the other two states. Kerala's transition is linked to the pattern of social development in the state since the nineteenth century. Religious reforms were introduced in order to break the rigidities of the caste system. Education was provided to members of lower castes. In addition, the forward-looking rulers of the region introduced land reforms, set minimum wages and also provided public health care, all of which contributed to a fairly egalitarian social structure. Many economists and social scientists have argued that spread of education among women and changing perceptions of the cost of child care played a very significant role in the control of fertility. This has been called a 'human development' path of fertility transition (see: Krishnan, 1998; Srinivasan, 1995). Zachariah's empirical study showed that in the 1950s and 1960s, the spread of female

education and the related rise in age at marriage were the major factors behind fertility decline in Kerala. In the subsequent decades, adoption of family planning became an important determinant of further fertility decline. All social and occupational groups accepted family planning and lowered their fertility such that the socio-economic differentials in fertility levels have virtually disappeared in Kerala (Zachariah, 1994; Zachariah and Rajan, 1997).

On the other hand, the experience of Tamil Nadu suggested that the decline in fertility could take place even with a much lower level of female literacy and a higher rate of infant mortality than those observed in Kerala. Historically, in spite significant inter-district differentials in Tamil Nadu, fertility was never reported to be very high anywhere within the state and the relatively moderate level of fertility in the 1920s and 1930s has been attributed to the social and economic reforms that were initiated in the first half of the 20th century by E.V. Ramasamy Naicker, popularly known as Periyar. He advocated higher age at marriage for women, higher status in society for them, widow re-marriage and importance of family limitation and rejected caste system and questioned the supremacy of Brahminism.

More recently, Tamil Nadu's fertility decline has been explained in terms of the state pursuing a mixed path, involving elements of both social and economic development (Kishor, 1994; Ramasundaram, 1995). It is even argued that given the high level of income-poverty in the state, fertility decline is 'poverty driven'. The reasoning is that poor parents curtail their fertility in order to be able to invest their limited resources in their children's education. Only this would enable the children to get urban employment and in turn improve the economic status of the family. A few qualitative studies undertaken in Tamil Nadu have suggested that the aspirations of the young couples to provide better levels of education and health care to their offspring, compared to what they themselves received as children, have increased. Also increased is the awareness in the rural areas that with several children, land gets divided between several children to such an extent that the small piece of land that each son inherits becomes unviable for cultivation and survival. Such calculus prompts couples to desire and bear fewer children. Nagaraj (1997), terms this as 'social capillarity' where a large section of the population adopt family planning as a means for bridging the gap between increasing aspirations and expectations on the one hand, and the limited resources to meet these aspirations, on the other. Agrarian modernization, strong rural-urban linkages, changing pattern of mobility, spread and reach of mass media and films, progressive Dravidian movement in the state are all perceived as the facilitators for the social capillarity to occur. Others have also alluded to the success of backward class movements in the State (Anandhi, 1996) and to the implementation of vigorous family planning programme (Anthony, 1992).

Additional contributory factors to the fertility decline in Tamil Nadu have been the strong political backing from the leaders as well as the bureaucracy and an efficient transportation network (where even the remote rural areas are well connected with public transport) and effective communication. All these have assisted the health and family welfare programme to promote use of family planning among the masses. Studies also found that the media had strong negative influence on fertility (Ramasundaram, 1995; Srinivasan, 1995; Visaria, 2000).

Fertility Decline in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka

In the states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, the rapid decline in fertility is very recent; the pace has increased only since the 1990s. Also, factors conducive to changing aspirations leading to fertility decline were more or less absent in these states or were confined to very small pockets and did not spread across districts within states. The few studies undertaken are by and large based on the reanalysis of the NFHS data in the case of Andhra Pradesh, and

linking the NFHS data with the Mysore Population Study conducted in 1951-52 and the Bangalore Population Study conducted in 1975 in the case of Karnataka. The studies have examined the trends in fertility and associated factors.

The analysis of NFHS data for Andhra Pradesh separately for its three major agro-climatic regions - coastal, Telangana and Rayalaseema - undertaken by James (1999) showed that although contraceptive use has increased in all the regions, there are regional differences in the factors associated with the reported level of contraceptive use. In the coastal region, literacy of mother or father had no significant association with contraceptive use (implying that contraceptive use increased among the illiterates also). Instead, mass media exposure and asset holdings of the household were found to be important in explaining family planning acceptance. However, in the other two relatively backward regions, the influence of mass media was insignificant; instead, work participation of women was found to be positively related to the use of contraception. Clearly, when data are analyzed at a disaggregated level, the results are inconclusive. Some further analysis of the NFHS -2 data carried out more recently by James and Subramanian (2005) and Chakrabarty and Guilimoto (2005) indicated that the negative relationship between female literacy and fertility was not strong. Also, the positive association between fertility and infant mortality, which has been found to be quite significant in many settings, was also not found to be very strong in Andhra Pradesh. But, the widespread access to antenatal care available to mothers in Andhra Pradesh has stronger association with fertility level and is likely to have contributed to fertility decline.³ This implies that programmatic intervention through providing antenatal care to mothers (which may also include creating awareness about small family) has created a favourable environment to accept family planning in Andhra Pradesh. Exposure to cinema has also found to be positively associated with the practice of family planning in Andhra Pradesh. Even after controlling for the various background characteristics of women, those who regularly watched cinema were found to be more aware of the legal age at marriage for girls, used fertility control measures to limit their family size and initiated reproductive health care seeking behaviour (Rama Padma, Roy and Surender, 2004). The authors argue that cinema stars who are perceived as role models or whom people would like to emulate influence and accelerate behaviour change in people.

It is also argued in the case of Andhra Pradesh that the policies of the government of providing generous subsidies to the poor in the form of rice or pension to widows and the widespread implementation of Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) providing supplementary food have led to both some reduction in the incidence of poverty and decline in fertility. Also, the role of Andhra Pradesh's commitment to spreading and effectively implementing family planning programme as well as better governance in lowering fertility has drawn attention of many policy makers, programme managers and advisors to them as a replicable model of fertility decline that can be pursued in other states of India.

Karnataka state was formed in 1956 by amalgamating with the Princely state of Mysore, districts from the two neighbouring presidencies of Bombay and Madras and also from the former Hyderabad state. Interestingly, unlike the neighbouring states, Karnataka did not experience any significant social and political movements which can influence attitude and behaviour of people. The disparities in socioeconomic development between the districts are quite high that get reflected in the demographic parameters as well. Based on the data from the earlier two

³ According to NFHS-2, 93 percent of mothers in Andhra Pradesh had accessed some antenatal care, with very small differences by place of residence, education level of mothers, caste, or religion (James and Subramanian, 2005). The recent NFHS-3 showed that 86 percent of Andhra women had at least 3 antenatal care visits for their last birth with no significant rural-urban differences.

surveys conducted in 1951-52 and 1975, it has been shown that the small decline in birth rate noted in the state was due to changes in marriage patterns and not due to decline in marital fertility, which may, in fact, had gone up due to relaxation of some traditional checks.

Apparently, the inter-district differences in the level of fertility that have narrowed significantly in the other three states persist in Karnataka. In the mainly coastal districts, where fertility is lower compared to other regions of the state, women marry at higher ages, their level of literacy is high, the participation of workforce in non-agricultural activities is higher and the infrastructure development such as roads is also better. On the other hand, the districts in the North Eastern plateau, the mean age at marriage is still quite low, and health infrastructure is quite poor. The region is also characterized by limited exposure to mass media and low status of women and rather slow decline in fertility (Sekar, Raju and Sivakumar, 2005).

While examining with a broad stroke, factors that have very likely influenced fertility behaviour in the four states of South India, both historically and in recent period, it is important to highlight that all the socio-economic factors or cultural practices would influence fertility behaviour can affect fertility only through intermediate or proximate variables that determine the exposure to sexual intercourse, to conception and carrying the pregnancy to full term such that it results in a livebirth. I shall, therefore, dwell a little bit on variations in the proximate determinants of fertility in the region.

Proximate Determinants of Fertility

The important among the proximate variables which can be relatively easily measured in surveys are marriage, use of contraception, breastfeeding and use of abortion. Various policy interventions have attempted to influence these factors. The minimum legal marriage age for women has been raised to 18 years in India. Abortion has been made legal under fairly liberal conditions. India's family planning programme that was launched in the early 1950s has made contraceptive methods widely and freely available through health facilities. Data available from the two National Family Health Surveys conducted in the 1990s enable to estimate the contribution of these variables in the overall total fertility and although the interval between the two surveys was only a little over six years, the changes in the share of each of the variables over this period is also captured (Visaria, 1999).

Higher age at marriage and a larger proportion of women remaining single have some effect on depressing fertility compared to low age at marriage and marriage being universal for women. The available data indicate that both in Kerala and Tamil Nadu the median age at marriage of women was relatively high (20 and 19 years according to the NFHS-2 data for 1998-99), whereas in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh it was estimated to be only 16 and 15 years, respectively. Other things being equal, this would imply that women in the latter two states stay in marriage for longer period since they enter marriage early and thereby are exposed to greater risk of pregnancy resulting in higher fertility compared to the women in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. However, the TFR in all the four states in recent years, despite some variations in age at marriage, have been very similar suggesting that even if girls marry at relatively young age, fertility can decline or that the contribution of marriage as a factor to fertility can be undermined through other measures such as use of contraception or resorting to using permanent method of contraception at very early age once the desired number of children are born. Andhra Pradesh is an example of this.

In India breastfeeding is prolonged (around 25 months) and the estimated duration of breastfeeding has not varied much in the country. Longer duration of breastfeeding extends

the period of postpartum amenorrhoea thereby increasing the inter-birth interval. The average duration of breastfeeding is somewhat lower in Kerala and Tamil Nadu (6 to 7 months) compared to that reported in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka (10 to 11 months) but the differentials are not significant to have much effect on suppressing fertility in the latter two states.⁴ The postpartum period of infecundability has changed little and although one may expect that the educated women might be breastfeeding their children for shorter length of time, the reduction seems to be offset by use of reversible forms of contraception among some of them but very likely due to the acceptance of postpartum sterilization by a large segment of the women. The drive to encourage women to exclusively breastfeed their children at least for few months is carried out for its beneficial effects on the child health.

There is some indirect evidence that the Tamil Nadu women undergo induced abortion to a much greater extent than elsewhere in the country and that they use abortion as a family planning method. However, information on induced abortion collected in surveys such as NFHS is deficient because respondent women tend not to report having undergone abortion in spite of abortion being legal in India since 1972. It is therefore not easy to estimate the contribution of abortion to fertility decline.

The fertility transition is achieved overwhelmingly through increase in the use of modern contraceptive methods, primarily female sterilization not only in all the four states in South India but also throughout the country. The contraceptive prevalence rate in all the four states ranged between a high of 69 percent in Kerala and a low of 61 percent in Tamil Nadu as per the 2005-06 data from the most recent NFHS survey. According to the NFHS -2 conducted during 1998-99, female sterilization accounted for more than 85 percent of all modern methods currently used in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and more than 92 percent in rural areas of these states. The only exception is Kerala where the share of sterilization was 67 percent among all modern methods. Among the younger women, who have not yet completed their family size, there is some use of reversible methods of contraception reported, but for majority of the women female sterilization is the first and the last method of contraception ever used. In fact, the public sector has been the major provider of the family planning services.

The results for the four southern states clearly show that the transition from natural fertility to controlled fertility is not only achieved largely by the use of contraception but over time, the contribution of contraceptive use has increased. No doubt, the age at marriage has risen and the proportion remaining single in the young age group 15-19 has increased over time, thereby contributing to some decline in fertility but widespread use of family planning in the form of female sterilization is the major factor that has brought about fertility transition in the southern states. It is also likely to be the primary driver of fertility decline in the rest of the country.

Socio-economic Factors Associated with Fertility Decline

According to the conventional demographic transition theory, a decline in fertility level below a certain threshold level cannot be achieved without changes in material conditions, an increase in female literacy, improvement in economic wellbeing of people, exposure to urban values and way of life and improvement in child survival. Many statistical analyses of data from countries across the world, including India, have so far supported this classical theory of transition.

A number of socio-economic factors have been identified by social scientists to understand

⁴ Overall, the estimated effect of breastfeeding practice and thus of the postpartum period of infecundability in different regions of India is nearly the same.

what triggers fertility decline. In the context of the South Indian states also, such explorations have been undertaken and using a range of innovative methodologies, analyses and interpretations, factors associated with fertility decline have been identified. An analysis of large scale data from various sources has indicated that there is a strong inverse association between fertility and female education implying that fertility reduction can be brought about by increasing the education level of women. Thus, even after controlling for the influence of other factors, the effects of higher levels of female education have been observed to be quite strong in reducing fertility (Jain, 1985). Undoubtedly, the theoretical arguments for these associations are convincing. Increased education keeps girls in school longer, which in turn helps raise the age at marriage. Schooling may also give young women greater awareness of services and confidence in negotiating with the service providers for better quality health care for themselves and for their children (see: Caldwell, 1982 and Caldwell, et al, 1985 for their work on Karnataka). Large macro level analyses also found that the level of female literacy was an important factor in accounting for fertility variations both between regions and over time (Murthi et al.,1995; Dreze and Murthi, 2001). In contrast, general development and modernization variables were found to have small effects. Similarly, district level study by Bhat (1996) found that less than 10 percent of fertility variation within the country was attributable to structural economic factors. On the other hand, differences in exposure to mass media and levels of female education accounted for 40 percent of the variation.

However, recent evidence available from southern states of India in particular does not seem to conform either to the classical theory of fertility transition or to the macro level analyses that stress the role of education as the most important factor accounting for fertility decline. In states like Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, fertility decline has taken place for the most part without any noticeable improvements in female education or even without significant improvements in material conditions of the people. In fact, fertility has declined among illiterate as well as among educated women. The widespread adoption of contraception by illiterate women in the 1990s has raised questions about the role of education as a prime mover in the fertility transition. Bhat, for example, demonstrated with fertility data from the Censuses of 1981 and 1991 that 65 percent of all fertility decline in India occurred among women with no education at all (Bhat, 2002). He attributed the decline in fertility among the illiterate women to ideational change, brought about through the influence of the mass media. A multi-level analysis by McNay et al. (2003), using the NFHS-2 data, also found that fertility has declined among uneducated women due to increased use of contraception. They attributed this to the diffusion of new ideas and increased aspirations for the children among the uneducated parents, which encourages them to limit the size of their families.

Fertility is generally found to be positively associated with infant mortality. It is argued that couples have more children as a form of a hedge against high infant mortality. When not all children born are expected to survive, in order to ensure that at least some survive to adulthood, couples have more children. In spite of secular decline in infant mortality, the perception among parents that it has indeed been declining comes with a time lag. Fertility decline in Andhra Pradesh to a level below the replacement has occurred in spite of its infant mortality being higher than or closer to the national average. This has prompted some to argue that improvements in education or income levels or health status are not necessary conditions for bringing fertility down. A vigorous programme designed to promote family planning methods and making the access to services easier and linking them to incentive payment, can achieve the desired result of lowering fertility. This has often been termed as the Andhra Model of demographic transition, which has gained some credence for its suitability for other states with similar socio-economic characteristics.

Another important factor associated with the fall in fertility in the Southern states is the status of women. There is less patriarchal kinship structure in Southern states compared to that observed in the North Indian states and many studies have pointed out that women in South India enjoy greater autonomy and have greater decision-making power compared to their sisters in North India (see: Dyson and Moore, 1983). No restrictions on village endogamy, practice of consanguineous marriages where women know the families in which they marry, contribute to women's freedom of movement in South Indian states. On most measures of female autonomy, such as ownership of assets, degrees of freedom, employment and access to money income and participation in self-help groups, women from South fare appreciably better than their sisters from North Indian states. Greater autonomy enjoyed by southern women has also resulted in low son preference. Strong son preference evident in desiring at least two sons does contribute to increase in fertility. There may be small pockets within the states, which have had the tradition of female infanticide but overall the preference for sons is not as strong as observed in many North Indian states.

One of the important supply side arguments has been that all the states in southern India have made a huge commitment to promote the norm of small family. The commitment has manifested in somewhat different ways but that it is there is very evident. In Tamil Nadu, along with providing family planning services, the state machinery has also made efforts to address reproductive health needs of women in the health care facilities. The Primary Health Centres (PHC) throughout the state are able to cater to women's health needs by keeping the PHCs open taking into account the bus timings, or keeping them open 24 hours by hiring retired nurses on contractual basis, ensuring that at least one of the two doctors serving in the PHCs are women, and also having stock of most essential drugs. In addition, the village health nurses are encouraged to hold monthly mothers' meetings in the villages they serve where women's health concerns are discussed.

The political will has been very strong in Andhra Pradesh and a range of incentives (and also disincentives) has been provided to individuals or village local bodies. The public health facilities in Andhra Pradesh have ensured that all pregnant women receive the required antenatal care and checkups, thereby increasing their contact with the health facilities and health care providers and also providing timely intervention in case of risk. However, it is sometimes argued that the politicians and bureaucrats in Andhra Pradesh have initiated fairly aggressive targets and incentive-driven strategies to promote the greater uptake of sterilization and that people are succumbing to pressure tactics employed to promote family planning. It is important to understand in depth the extent and impact of vigorous promotion of family planning and also whether women respond to or accept sterilization because of payment of cash compensation or because they want to control their fertility, gain and assert their independence, or even defy and undermine the authority of the elders.

On the other hand, in Kerala, given the fact that literacy among women is nearly universal, family planning no longer needs to be promoted. Women come forward on their own to seek family planning services. Many in Karnataka feel that the backward districts of the state would need special efforts in promotion of family planning along with developments in their infrastructure and investments in human capital. The intra-state disparities are a source of concern in Karnataka.

In southern states, the media, both print and visual in the case of Kerala and mostly visual in other states, has contributed a great deal to reaching the health and family planning messages not only through spot visuals but also through weaving the messages in serials and other

programmes including discussions with 'heroes' and popular icons that are broadcasted on television channels. Television is clearly the most influencing factor in increasing awareness about conspicuous consumption portrayed on screen and creating a desire in them to own some of the convenience goods and thereby improve the quality of their life. Television has also exerted a lot of influence on the ideas of family building and family size. Feature films in local languages are also very popular in the southern states and the percentage of even rural women, who visit theatres to watch films, at least once a month, is quite high in southern states compared to northern states.

Challenges and Lessons for the Rest of India

Having painted a somewhat rosy picture of the demographic transition in Southern Indian states, I want to draw attention to some of the unaddressed issues. Before doing that I would like to assert that fertility transition has been completed in South India but it is also well established in the rest of the country. There is little reason to believe that the total fertility rate will stall or plateau for long at a level that is far above replacement. There is sufficient evidence that in no part of the country couples report more than three children as the ideal number and younger women report less than three as the ideal number of children that they would like to have. That this ideal has been translated into reality is evident from the estimates of total fertility rates available for all the major states of the country from the recently completed NFHS-3; TFR is less than 4 throughout the country but below 3 in all the states except for Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, where it is 3.2 and 3.1 and Uttar Pradesh, where it is 3.8.⁵ At the same time, the percent of women with two children who reported that they did not want to have any more children was above 80 percent in all the states except for Rajasthan where it was 73 percent and Uttar Pradesh where it was 64 percent.

In spite of our assertion time and again that India advocates 'cafeteria' approach in promoting family planning, the fact of the matter is that female sterilization is the overwhelming method used and available throughout India and certainly in the southern states. Even if there are no regrets reported by women for relying on the permanent method, the consequences of it are quite dire. In the zeal to achieve targets (which do operate even if the nomenclature has been changed), there are no efforts to collect information on reproductive tract infections (RTI) women may already suffer from or even information about their husbands' occupation. If before sterilization, women are treated for their RTIs, the incidence of some of the debilitating illnesses such as backache, white discharge, lack of energy that they report would decline.

In the context of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, where the incidence of HIV infection and AIDS cases are high, it's spread in general population and especially among largely monogamous women is likely to increase because once a woman is sterilized; she cannot negotiate with her partner the use of condom. Promotion of dual methods of contraception along with appropriate counseling where one of the partners has high risk behaviour has no place in the family planning programme. Media should be used to spread awareness among couples and the health functionaries would have to be informed and trained.

While recognizing the fact that marriage for women is likely to remain nearly universal in India and further that vast majority of them will marry at relatively young ages and have fewer children, the childbearing phase is going to be quite short. Women marry early, have their two or three children in quick succession and then undergo sterilization. If the southern states are an example, the average reproductive span would be only about 6-8 years and would end when

⁵ Bihar would almost certainly in this league of states but NFHS-3 data for it are not yet available.

women are still in their twenties. Many believe that the overall condition of women has improved and they have become more empowered. There is less physical and mental strain due to avoidance of unwanted and repeated pregnancies. With having to produce fewer children, women have less childrearing responsibilities and free time to become actively involved in income generating activities. However, we have not explored the biological, medical and social ramifications of early sterilization, an issue that needs to be explored with appropriately designed research.

In the pursuit of sterilization targets, and the goal of attaining population stabilization, the quality of care before, during and after the procedure appears to have been compromised in most settings. Very limited information is available on sterilization care and quality issues. Concerns such as preoperative assessment of clients, choice of method offered to them, information given to them on consequences, maintaining privacy and dignity before, during and after sterilization, following correct and safe operative procedure, measures taken for prevention of complications, postoperative follow-up, care and treatment of complications are rarely addressed when camp approach is followed to perform a large number of operations on a single day. The camps are sometimes held in schools where it is difficult to maintain cleanliness, toilet facilities are not available and operation facilities do not meet even minimum standards. There is hardly any evidence on the extent to which such compromises in care lead to complications, because once a woman is an acceptor of a permanent method of contraception, she practically disappears from the trail of the health providers just as postpartum mothers are also rarely visited after the birth of the child. In the coming years, the dominance of sterilization is unlikely to diminish, given its widespread, promotion and acceptability, throughout India, the programme needs to widen its scope and promote reversible contraceptive methods so that women and men both have greater access to safe, affordable and effective methods of contraception.

Effective state-sponsored family planning programme, pursued by Andhra Pradesh does appear attractive in the short run and in even propagated as worth emulating, especially in the backward states of the country. It is possible that some states may adopt approaches similar to that reported in Andhra Pradesh in the coming future, in a context in which state-level population policies are likely to play an increasingly prominent role in family planning provision. However, instead of basing the decision on macro level comparable situation about low levels of literacy, low incomes, and large proportion of population living in rural areas, etc. the social structures including women's autonomy, son preference, prevailing caste-based equations, also would have to be taken into account. A backlash and its impact can be worse and longer lasting than even a badly implemented programme. What is worth emulating is the political commitment and bureaucratic readiness of Andhra Pradesh and efforts to provide family planning services along with comprehensive reproductive care as in Tamil Nadu. Good supervision and efficient monitoring mechanisms must receive priority. Tamil Nadu has succeeded to a great extent by paying attention to such details and to quality issues.

Strong son preference is a thorny issue that seems to be plaguing many societies in Northern and Western states of India, which have resulted in increasing use of sex detection tests followed by female selective abortions. The liberal Act that does not permit Pre-Natal Diagnostic Termination of foetus has made the practice costly and that is performed clandestinely, rather than eliminate it. Occasionally one does hear of violation of PNDT ACT in southern states, but by and large, these states have not resorted to such practices mainly because the son preference is not so strong. The somewhat liberal attitude towards daughters and viewing them not as drain on family resources or someone else's property, but as assets cannot easily

be transplanted in another culture. But innovative use of media, and educational tools hopefully would help in inculcating the value of daughters. It is possible that in the regions of strong son preference, fertility decline itself may help to generate a more balanced view of the desirability of having daughters.

In spite of these challenges, one must accept the fact that Indian couples have changed their fertility in a whole range of different economic, cultural and kinship contexts – the contexts themselves will change over time. Even within Southern states, we noticed that fertility has fallen when literacy levels of women went up and also without any significant improvements in their literacy. It fell when age of marriage increased but it also fell without any increase in the average age at marriage of women. It also fell without any significant reduction in infant and child mortality. There is no denying of the fact that today women throughout the country desire few children to whom they can provide good education, health care and for whom their aspirations are quite high. One must, therefore, recognize that comprehensive package of care and well-executed health programmes would go a long way to change the perception of infant and child survival and also to increase the adoption of small family norm. Also, if one aim is to pursue the human development path, then regardless of what triggers fertility decline, well being of people in terms of providing literacy, health care and employment are desired goals in themselves and no individual should be deprived or denied these as their rights.

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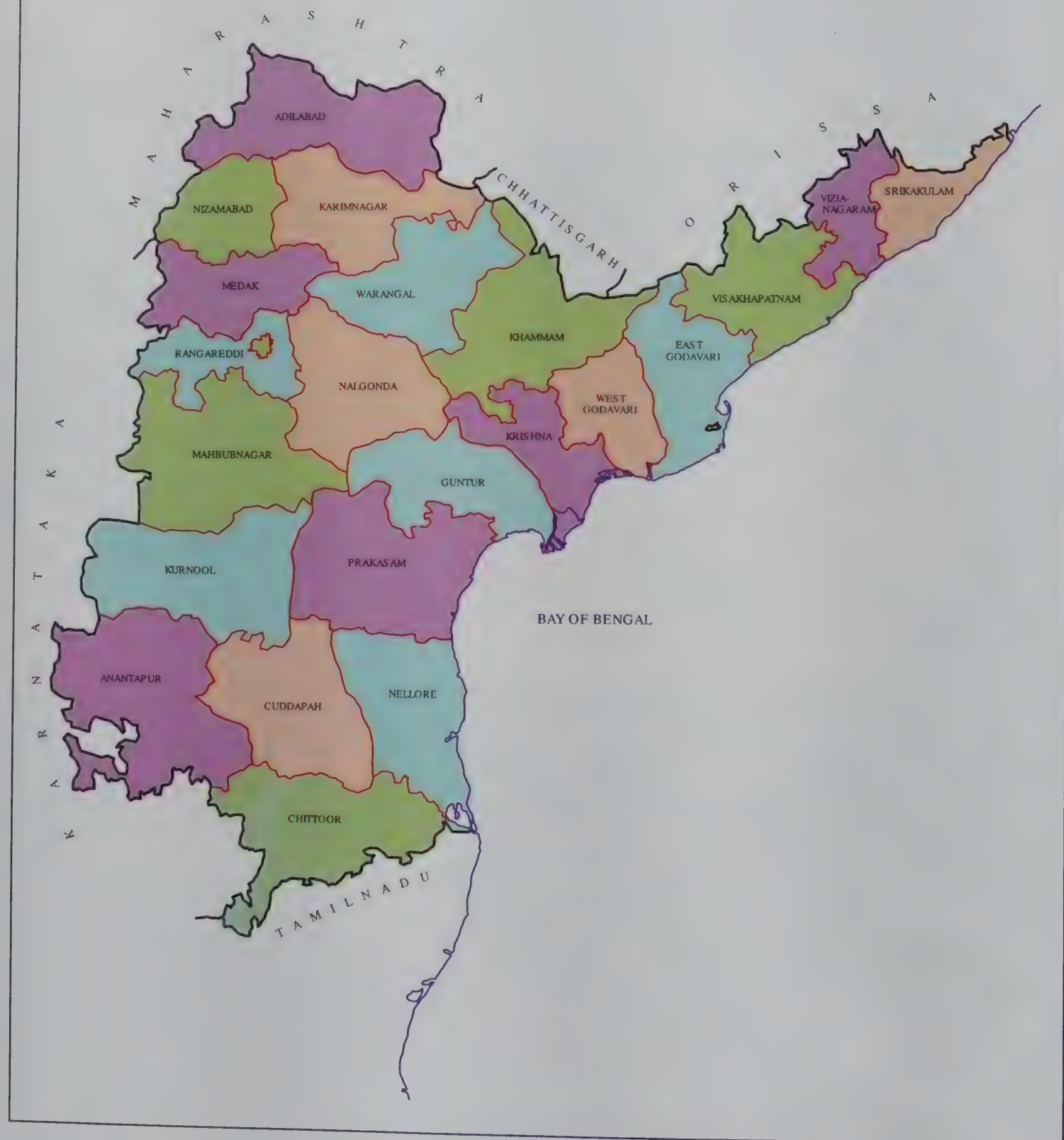
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Andhra Pradesh

ANDHRA PRADESH ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 2001



STATE PROFILE: ANDHRA PRADESH

Key Demographic, Health and RCH Indicators at a glance

General information

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 275069 |
| Districts | 23 |
| Mandals | 1125 |
| Gram Panchayats | 21840 |
| Villages | 28124 |
| Towns | 210 |
| Municipalities | 120 |
| Municipal corporations | 14 |

Demographic particulars (Census, 2001)

| | |
|---|----------|
| Population | |
| Persons | 76210007 |
| Males | 38527413 |
| Females | 37682594 |
| Rural (%) | 72.7 |
| Urban (%) | 27.3 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 16.2 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 6.6 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 7.6 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 30.5 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 14.6 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 277 |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | 978 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | 961 |
| Literacy rate (7+) | |
| Persons | 60.5 |
| Males | 70.3 |
| Females | 50.4 |
| Work participation rate | 45.8 |
| Female work participation rate | 35.1 |
| Proportion of people living below poverty line (1999-2000) | 15.8 |
| Per capita net state domestic product at current prices in rupees, 2003-04 (provisional) | 20757 |

Human Development Index (HDI), 2001 (among 26 states)

| | |
|-------|-------|
| Value | 0.585 |
| Rank | 17 |

Social Development Index (SDI), 2001 (among 16 major states)

| | |
|-------|------|
| Rural | |
| Value | 40.2 |
| Rank | 9 |
| Urban | |
| Value | 52.4 |
| Rank | 6 |

Household amenities (%), Census 2001

| | |
|--|------|
| Households with kutchha houses | 24.0 |
| Households with safe drinking water | 80.1 |
| Households with electricity connection | 67.2 |

Vital indices

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| Crude Birth Rate (CBR), 2005, SRS | 19.1 |
| Total Fertility Rate (TFR), 2004, SRS | 2.1 |

Age Specific Fertility Rates, 2004, SRS

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| 15-19 years | 77.2 |
| 20-24 years | 206.6 |
| 25-29 years | 91.9 |
| 30-34 years | 25.8 |
| 35-39 years | 8.7 |
| 40-44 years | 2.7 |
| 45-49 years | 0.6 |

General Fertility Rate, 2004, SRS 71.8

Gross Reproduction Rate, 2004, SRS 1.0

Life Expectancy at Birth, 1999-2003, SRS 63.7

Crude Death Rate (CDR), 2005, SRS 7.3

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), 2001-03, RGI 195

Under five mortality rate, 2004, SRS 14

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), 2005, SRS 57

Neo-natal mortality rate, 2004, SRS 36

Early neo-natal mortality rate, 2004, SRS 23

Late neo-natal mortality rate, 2004, SRS 13

Post neo-natal mortality rate, 2004, SRS 23

Peri-natal mortality rate, 2004, SRS 33

Still birth rate, 2004, SRS 11

Key RCH and nutrition indicators (%)

Girls marrying below 18 years, DLHS, 2002-04 38.6

Birth order 3 and above, DLHS, 2002-04 22.5

Current use of any FP method, DLHS, 2002-04 62.8

Total unmet need, DLHS, 2002-04 11.7

Pregnant women with any ANC, DLHS, 2002-04 94.5

Pregnant women with 3 + ANC's, DLHS, 2002-04 88.1

Pregnant women received IFA tablets, DLHS, 2002-04 48.3

Safe delivery, DLHS, 2002-04 69.0

Institutional delivery, DLHS, 2002-04 60.9

Children with full immunization (12-35 months), DLHS, 2002-04 62.9

Children under 3 years who are underweight, NFHS-3, 2005-06 36.5

Children under 3 years who are stunted, NFHS-3, 2005-06 33.9

Children under 3 years who are wasted, NFHS-3, 2005-06 12.7

Children age 6-35 months who are anaemic, NFHS-3, 2005-06 79.0

Ever married women age 15-49 years who are anaemic, NFHS-3, 2005-06 62.0

Medical/Health Infrastructures/Institutions

Number of Hospitals 1137

Community Health Centres (CHCs) 167

Primary Health Centres (PHCs) 1570

Sub Centres (SCs) 12522

Information on HIV/AIDS (%)

Women who have heard of HIV/AIDS, NFHS-3, 2005-06 73.6

Men who have heard of HIV/AIDS, NFHS-3, 2005-06 92.9

Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting
HIV/AIDS, NFHS-3, 2005-06 34.1

Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting
HIV/AIDS, NFHS-3, 2005-06 73.4

HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) 2.0

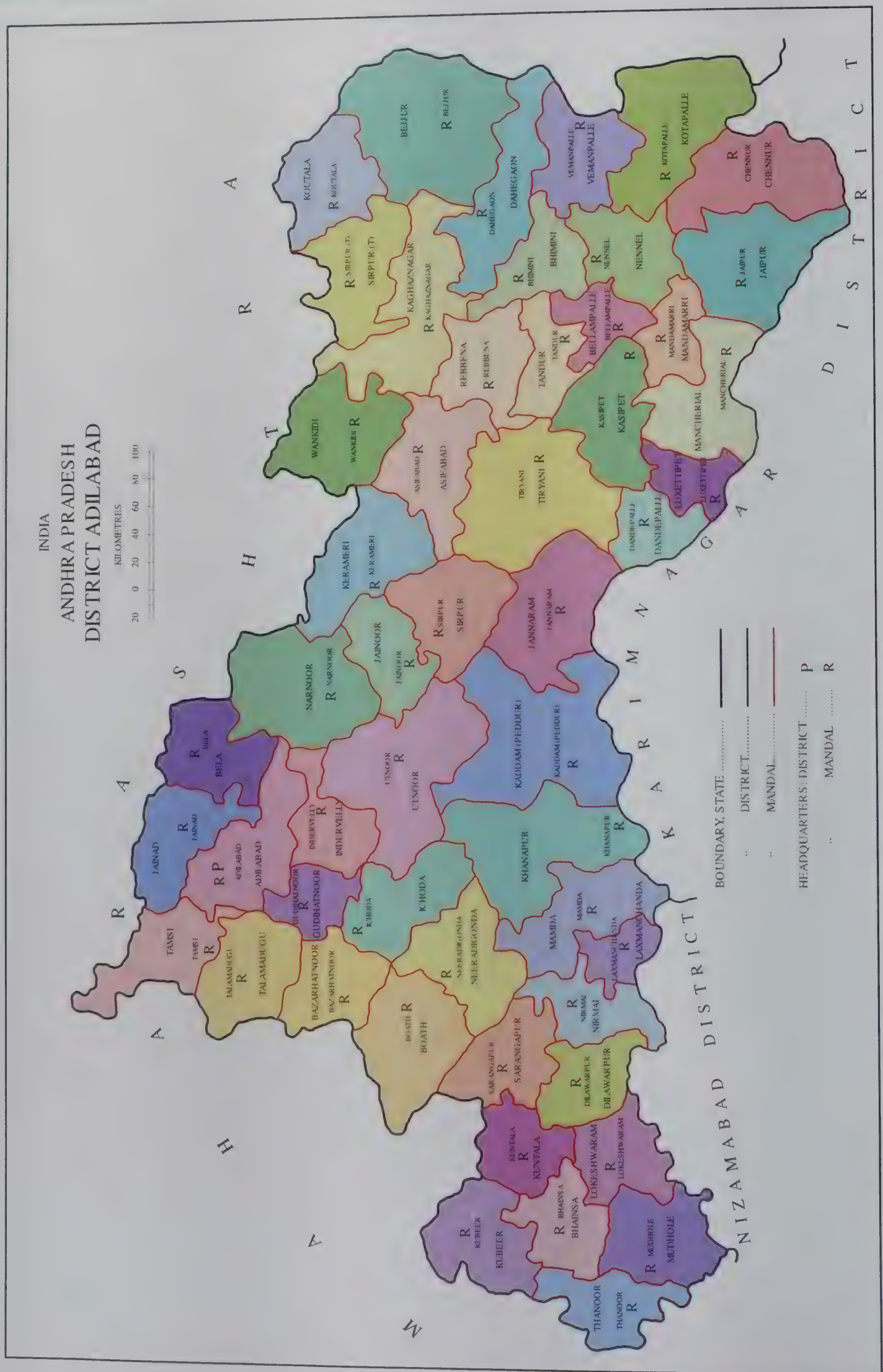
HIV+ among STD clinics (%) 22.0

Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) 471

Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) 105

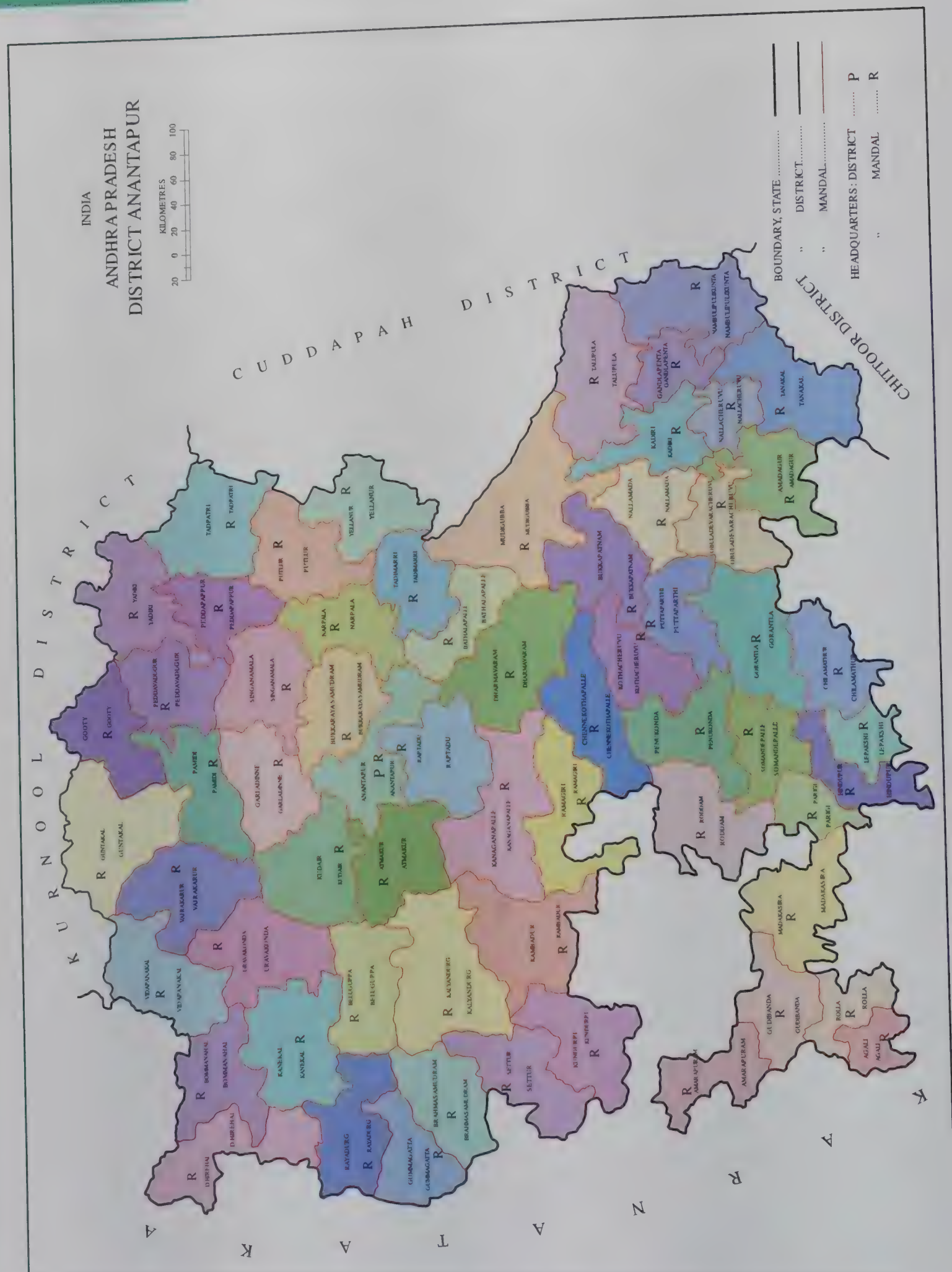
Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres 12

Districts at a Glance



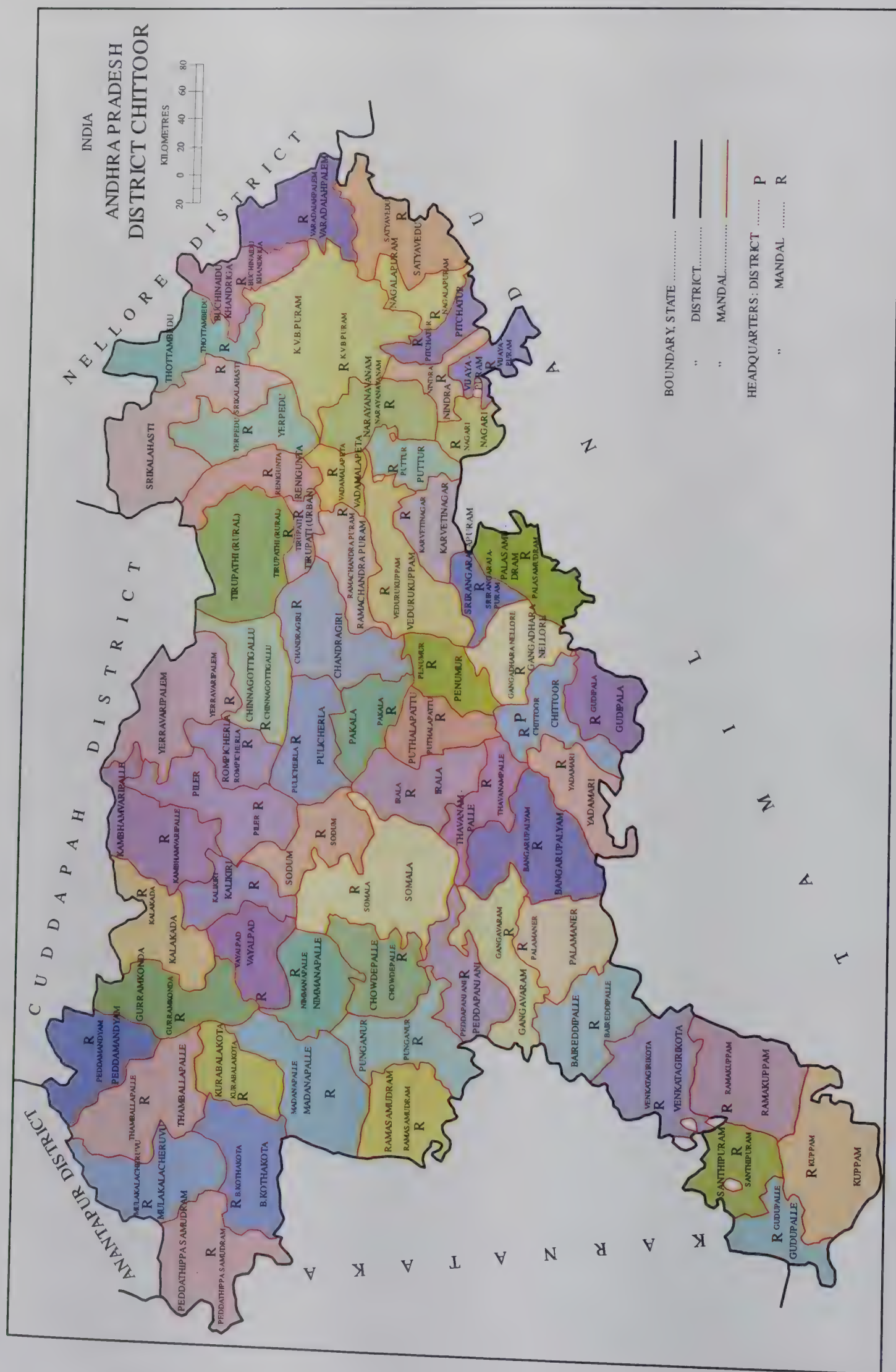
DISTRICT : ADILABAD

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 16128.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 7.1 |
| Percent to total state's area | 5.9 | Households with safe drinking water | 66.4 |
| Mandals | 52 | Households with electricity connection | 55.4 |
| Towns | 15 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 1586 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 23.5 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.7 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 82 |
| | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 45.4 |
| Population | | Birth order 3 and above | 26.1 |
| Persons | 2488003 | Current use of any FP Method | 56.2 |
| Males | 1250958 | Total unmet need | 10.4 |
| Females | 1237045 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 91.4 |
| Rural (%) | 73.5 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 83.2 |
| Urban (%) | 26.5 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 44.5 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 18.5 | Safe delivery | 66.7 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 16.7 | Institutional delivery | 52.8 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 6.6 | Children with full immunization | 64.8 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 31.1 | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 19.5 | Number of Hospitals | 9 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 154 | CHCs | 8 |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | PHCs | 76 |
| 1991 | 980 | Sub-Centres | 570 |
| 2001 | 989 | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 1.8 |
| 1991 | 986 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| 2001 | 990 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 9 |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 3 |
| Persons | 52.7 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |
| Males | 65.0 | | |
| Females | 40.3 | | |
| Total work participation rate | 45.1 | | |
| Female work participation rate | 37.4 | | |



DISTRICT : ANANTPUR

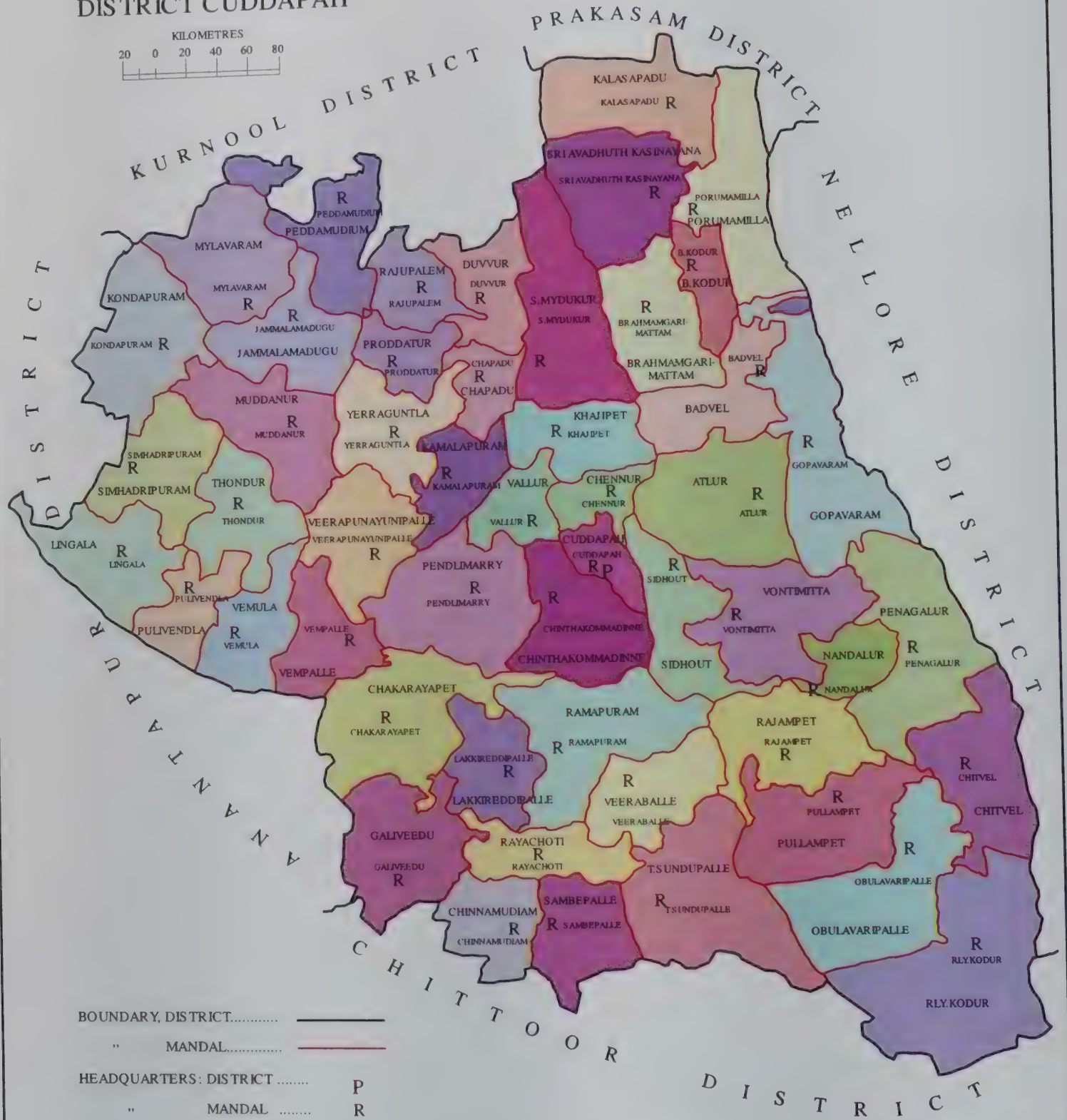
| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|--|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 19130.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 13.8 |
| Percent to total state's area | 7.0 | Households with safe drinking water | 96.1 |
| Mandals | 63 | Households with electricity connection | 72.4 |
| Towns | 12 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 925 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 20.6 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.4 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 37 |
| | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 38.8 |
| Persons | 3640478 | Birth order 3 and above | 21.7 |
| Males | 1859588 | Current use of any FP Method | 59.8 |
| Females | 1780890 | Total unmet need | 8.4 |
| Rural (%) | 74.7 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 96.7 |
| Urban (%) | 25.3 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 87.3 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 14.1 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 50.3 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 3.5 | Safe delivery | 73.5 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 7.5 | Institutional delivery | 50.4 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 30.0 | Children with full immunization | 67.7 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 14.3 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 190 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 946 | Number of Hospitals | 1 |
| 2001 | 958 | CHCs | 13 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 76 |
| 1991 | 962 | Sub-Centres | 609 |
| 2001 | 959 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 56.1 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 1.8 |
| Males | 68.4 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 43.3 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 12 |
| Total work participation rate | 48.8 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 5 |
| Female work participation rate | 39.4 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |



DISTRICT : CHITTOOR

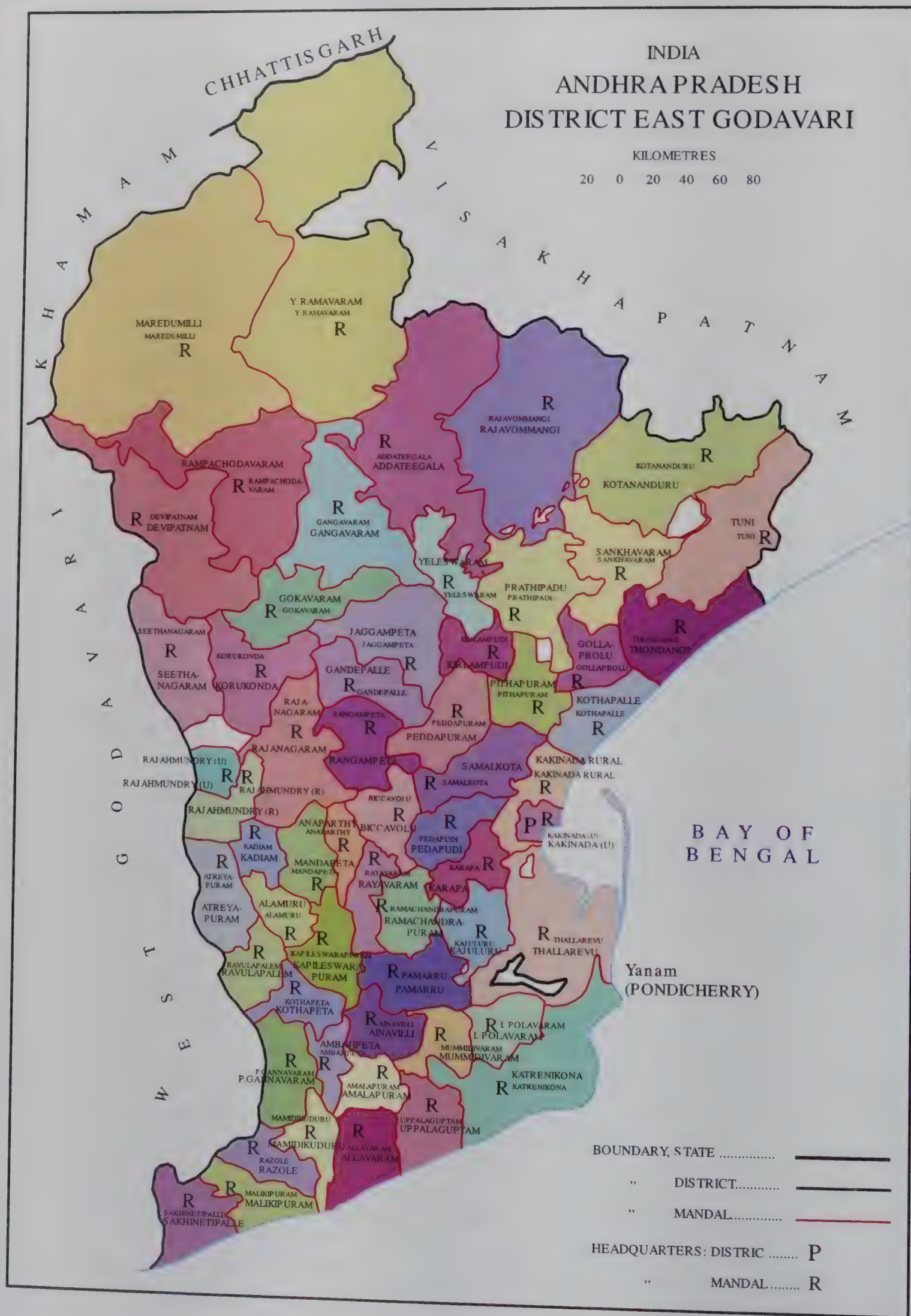
| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 15151.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 33.3 |
| Percent to total state's area | 5.5 | Households with safe drinking water | 95.6 |
| Mandals | 66 | Households with electricity connection | 70.3 |
| Towns | 18 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 1480 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 19.6 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.2 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 51 |
| | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 30.7 |
| Persons | 3745875 | Birth order 3 and above | 27.4 |
| Males | 1889690 | Current use of any FP Method | 65.1 |
| Females | 1856185 | Total unmet need | 10.0 |
| Rural (%) | 78.3 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 97.8 |
| Urban (%) | 21.7 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANC's | 88.9 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 18.7 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 37.1 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 3.4 | Safe delivery | 75.5 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.7 | Institutional delivery | 57.7 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 27.9 | Children with full immunization | 67.5 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 14.9 | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 247 | Number of Hospitals | 5 |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | CHCs | 9 |
| 1991 | 966 | PHCs | 91 |
| 2001 | 982 | Sub-Centres | 653 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| 1991 | 970 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 1.3 |
| 2001 | 955 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 22.8 |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 12 |
| Persons | 66.8 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 5 |
| Males | 77.6 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |
| Females | 55.8 | | |
| Total work participation rate | 46.8 | | |
| Female work participation rate | 35.4 | | |

INDIA
ANDHRA PRADESH
DISTRICT CUDDAPAH



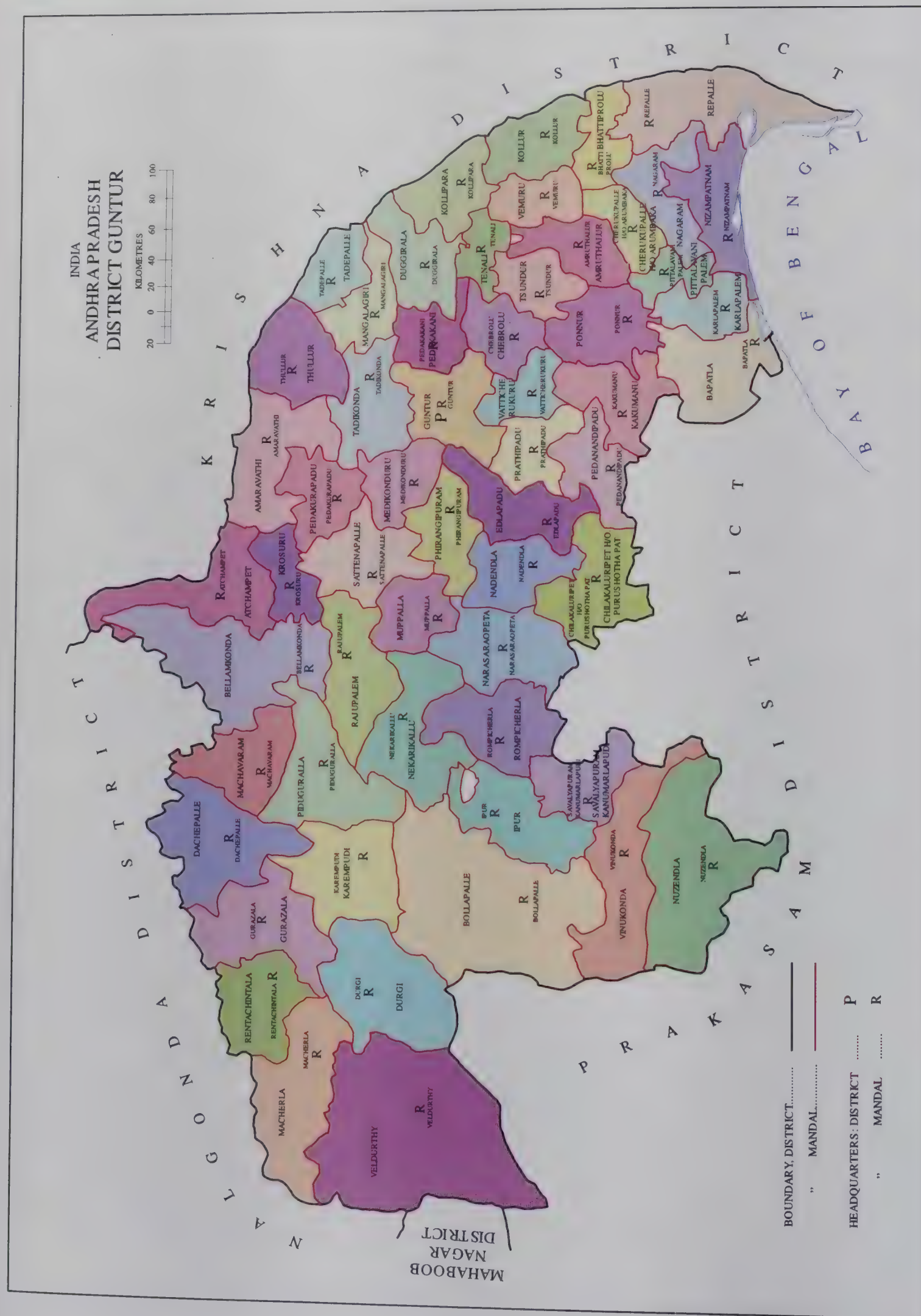
DISTRICT : CUDDAPAH

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 15359.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 21.2 |
| Percent to total state's area | 5.6 | Households with safe drinking water | 95.4 |
| Mandals | 51 | Households with electricity connection | 76.3 |
| Towns | 15 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 876 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 19.8 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.3 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 22 |
| | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 31.7 |
| Persons | 2601797 | Birth order 3 and above | 22.2 |
| Males | 1318093 | Current use of any FP Method | 51.6 |
| Females | 1283704 | Total unmet need | 11.5 |
| Rural (%) | 77.4 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 98.9 |
| Urban (%) | 22.6 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 91.5 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 15.7 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 47.7 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 2.4 | Safe delivery | 85.9 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 7.9 | Institutional delivery | 64.5 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 29.0 | Children with full immunization | 62.5 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 14.7 | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 169 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Number of Hospitals | 3 |
| 1991 | 955 | CHCs | 6 |
| 2001 | 974 | PHCs | 68 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | Sub-Centres | 462 |
| 1991 | 968 | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| 2001 | 951 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.8 |
| Persons | 62.8 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Males | 75.8 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 29 |
| Females | 49.5 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 3 |
| Total work participation rate | 44.8 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |
| Female work participation rate | 32.7 | | |



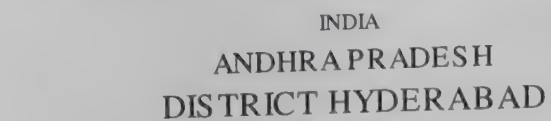
DISTRICT : EAST GODAVARI

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 10807.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 27.2 |
| Percent to total state's area | 3.9 | Households with safe drinking water | 67.9 |
| Mandals | 59 | Households with electricity connection | 62.2 |
| Towns | 18 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 1323 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 18.6 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.1 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 77 |
| Population | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Persons | 4901420 | Girls marrying below 18 years | 42.8 |
| Males | 2459640 | Birth order 3 and above | 12.1 |
| Females | 2441780 | Current use of any FP Method | 70.0 |
| Rural (%) | 76.5 | Total unmet need | 6.0 |
| Urban (%) | 23.5 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 95.1 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 18.0 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 91.6 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 3.9 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 66.3 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 7.1 | Safe delivery | 91.9 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 31.0 | Institutional delivery | 78.9 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 7.9 | Children with full immunization | 67.1 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 454 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 998 | Number of Hospitals | 9 |
| 2001 | 993 | CHCs | 9 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 84 |
| 1991 | 994 | Sub-Centres | 809 |
| 2001 | 978 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 65.5 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 2.8 |
| Males | 70.0 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 14.8 |
| Females | 60.9 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 31 |
| Total work participation rate | 39.6 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 5 |
| Female work participation rate | 20.6 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |



DISTRICT : GUNTUR

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 11391.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 31.4 |
| Percent to total state's area | 4.1 | Households with safe drinking water | 78.4 |
| Mandals | 57 | Households with electricity connection | 66.8 |
| Towns | 14 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 694 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 17.7 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.9 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 49 |
| Population | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Persons | 4465144 | Girls marrying below 18 years | 38.6 |
| Males | 2250279 | Birth order 3 and above | 16.1 |
| Females | 2214865 | Current use of any FP Method | 70.5 |
| Rural (%) | 71.2 | Total unmet need | 5.5 |
| Urban (%) | 28.8 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 95.3 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 18.3 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 91.0 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 4.7 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 31.2 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.7 | Safe delivery | 87.6 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 30.5 | Institutional delivery | 64.3 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 8.7 | Children with full immunization | 61.8 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 392 | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Number of Hospitals | 6 |
| 1991 | 970 | CHCs | 9 |
| 2001 | 984 | PHCs | 72 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | Sub-Centres | 689 |
| 1991 | 970 | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| 2001 | 959 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 3.0 |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Persons | 62.5 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 48 |
| Males | 71.2 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 7 |
| Females | 53.7 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |
| Total work participation rate | 49.1 | | |
| Female work participation rate | 38.9 | | |

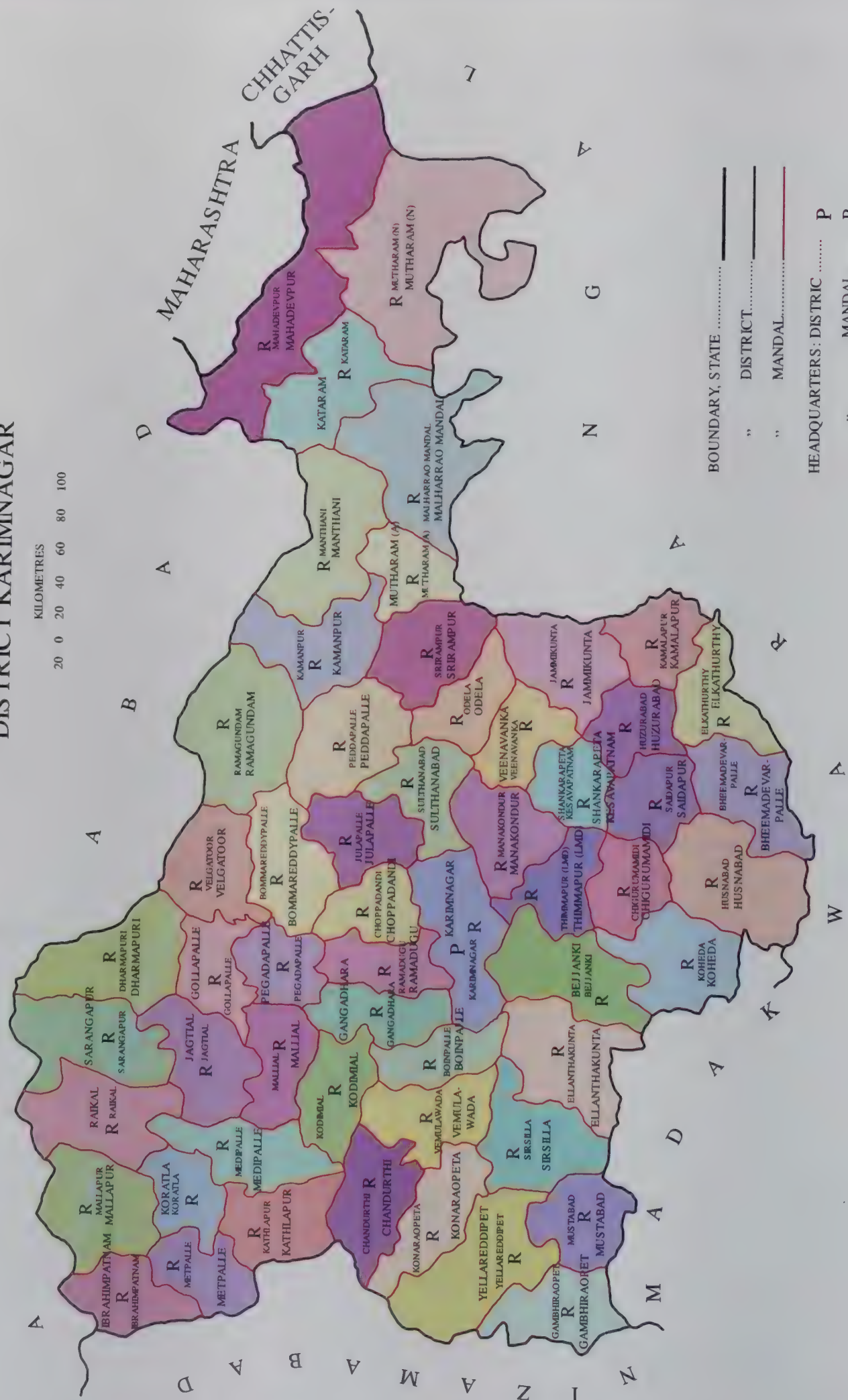


DISTRICT : HYDERABAD

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 217.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 2.0 |
| Percent to total state's area | 0.1 | Households with safe drinking water | 96.4 |
| Mandals | 16 | Households with electricity connection | 97.0 |
| Towns | 4 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | - | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 18.6 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.9 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 41 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 4.1 |
| Persons | 3829753 | Birth order 3 and above | 25.6 |
| Males | 1981173 | Current use of any FP Method | 56.8 |
| Females | 1848580 | Total unmet need | 11.7 |
| Rural (%) | 0.0 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 98.6 |
| Urban (%) | 100.0 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 96.0 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 8.0 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 61.9 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.9 | Safe delivery | 96.7 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 5.9 | Institutional delivery | 92.7 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 34.4 | Children with full immunization | 70.8 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 21.7 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 17649 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 933 | Number of Hospitals | 1 |
| 2001 | 933 | CHCs | 1 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 0 |
| 1991 | 963 | Sub-Centres | 53 |
| 2001 | 950 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 78.8 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 2.0 |
| Males | 83.7 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 32.4 |
| Females | 73.5 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 14 |
| Total work participation rate | 29.2 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 10 |
| Female work participation rate | 9.9 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 2 |

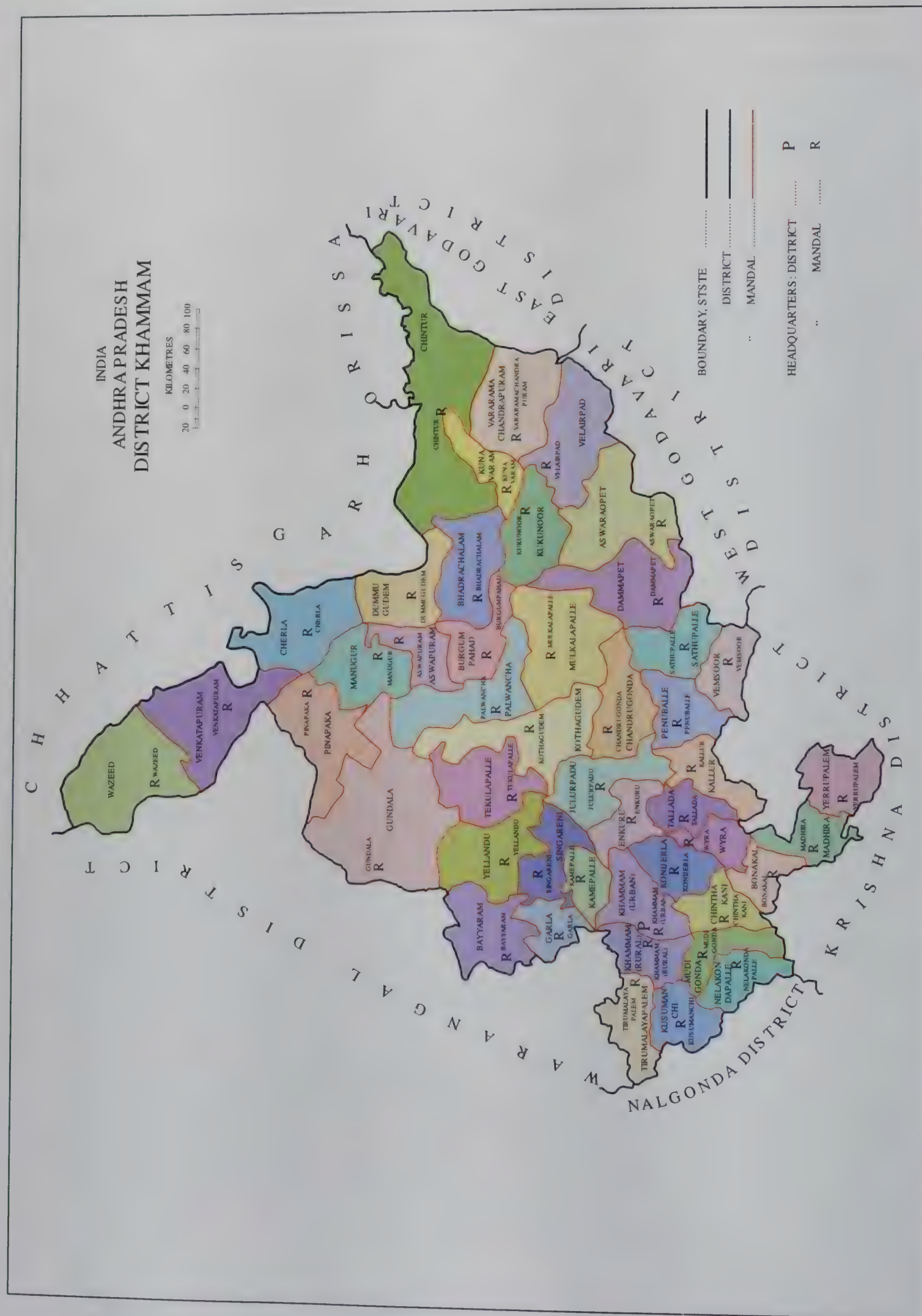
INDIA ANDHRA PRADESH DISTRICT KARIMNAGAR

KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100



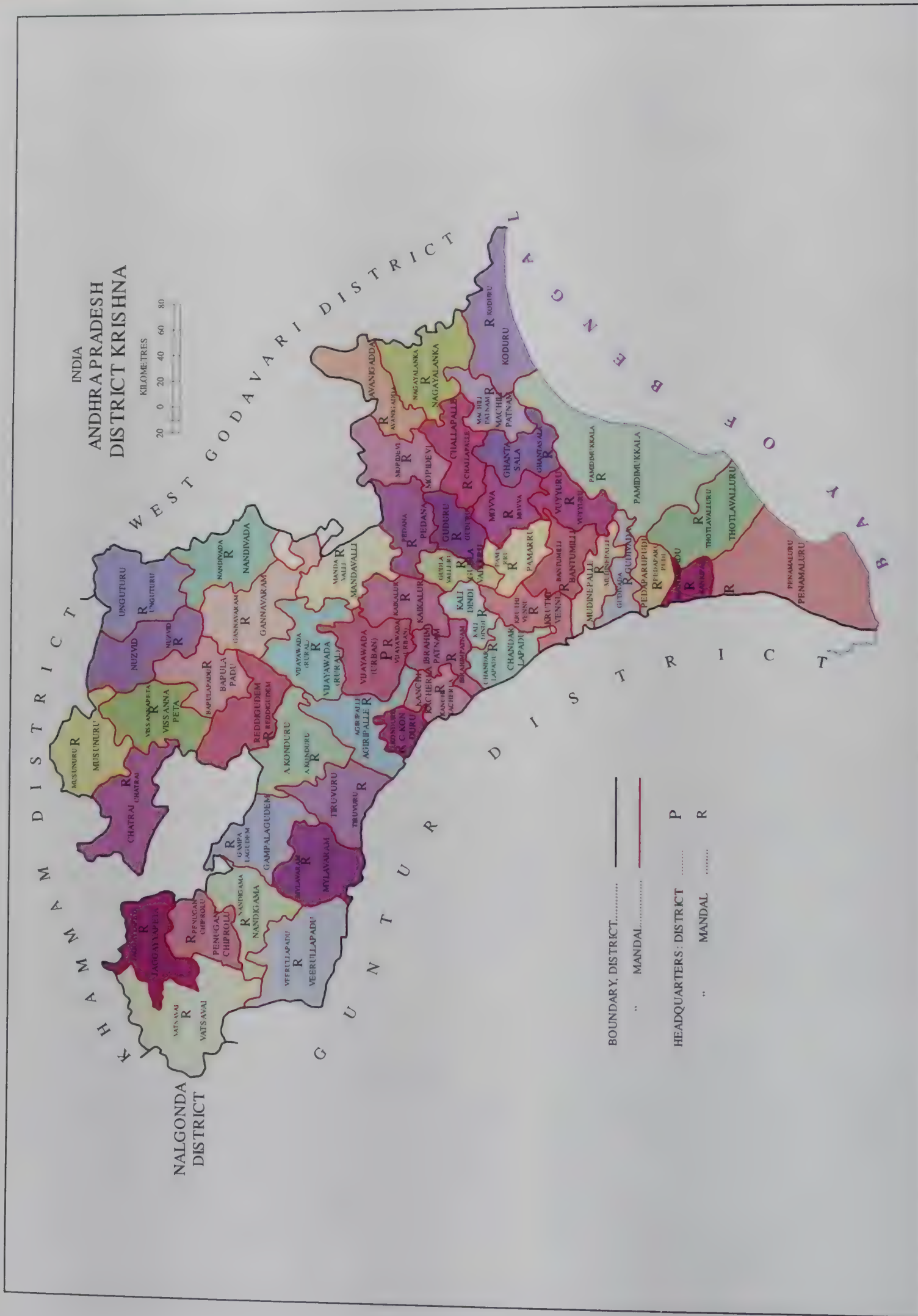
DISTRICT : KARIMNAGAR

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 11823.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 7.9 |
| Percent to total state's area | 4.3 | Households with safe drinking water | 60.6 |
| Mandals | 56 | Households with electricity connection | 85.4 |
| Towns | 10 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 1047 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 19.9 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.2 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 39 |
| Population | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Persons | 3491822 | Girls marrying below 18 years | 33.7 |
| Males | 1747968 | Birth order 3 and above | 21.6 |
| Females | 1743854 | Current use of any FP Method | 62.3 |
| Rural (%) | 80.6 | Total unmet need | 6.6 |
| Urban (%) | 19.4 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 99.2 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 18.6 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 95.7 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 2.6 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 49.4 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.9 | Safe delivery | 81.6 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 30.0 | Institutional delivery | 72.2 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 15.0 | Children with full immunization | 81.5 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 295 | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Number of Hospitals | 12 |
| 1991 | 986 | CHCs | 6 |
| 2001 | 998 | PHCs | 72 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | Sub-Centres | 580 |
| 1991 | 981 | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| 2001 | 962 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 2.3 |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 20.4 |
| Persons | 54.9 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 37 |
| Males | 67.1 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 6 |
| Females | 42.7 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |
| Total work participation rate | 49.0 | | |
| Female work participation rate | 43.3 | | |



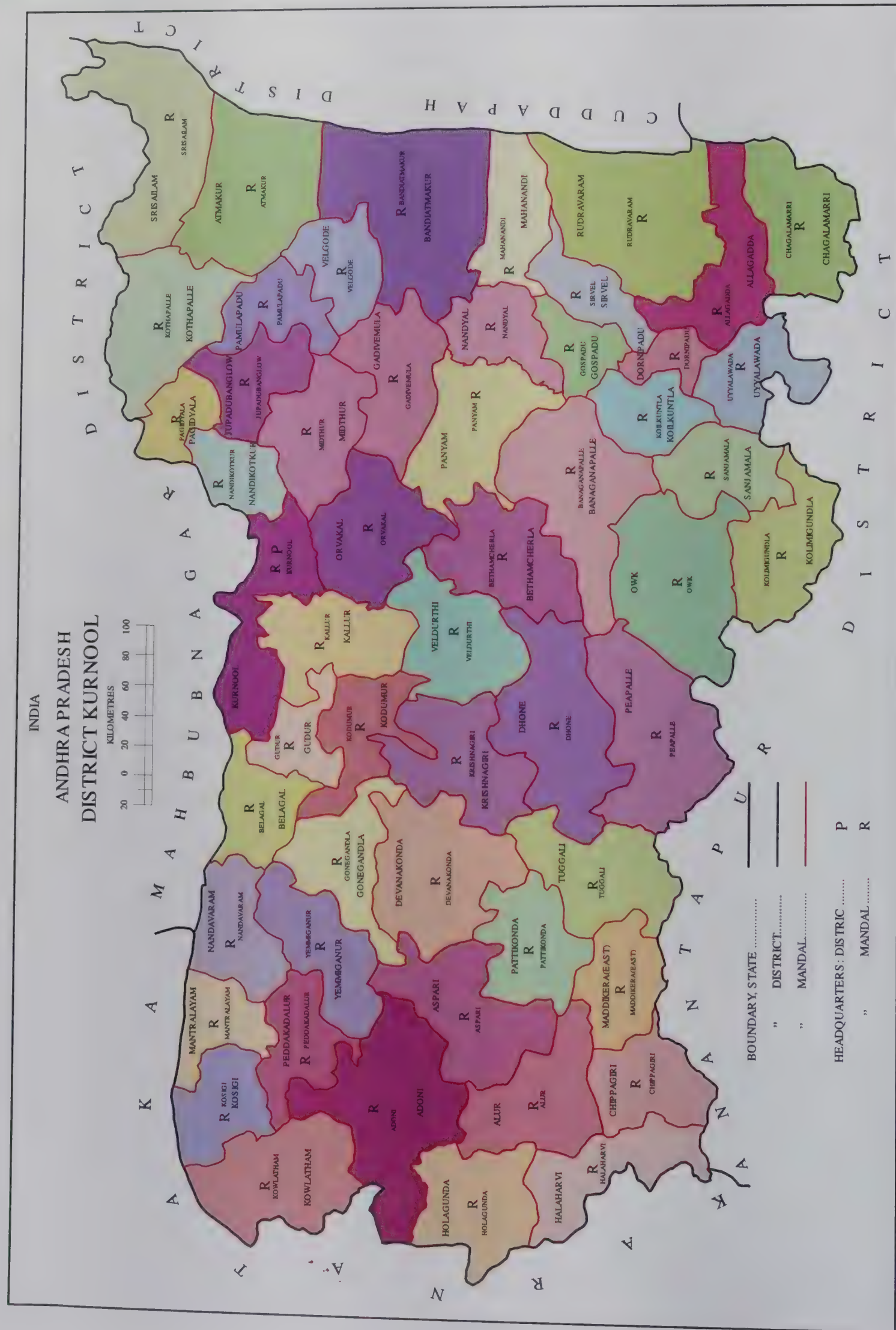
DISTRICT : KHAMMAM

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 16029.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 41.3 |
| Percent to total state's area | 5.8 | Households with safe drinking water | 76.5 |
| Mandals | 46 | Households with electricity connection | 61.8 |
| Towns | 12 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 1101 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 21.0 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.3 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 54 |
| Population | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Persons | 2578927 | Girls marrying below 18 years | 40.9 |
| Males | 1305543 | Birth order 3 and above | 16.7 |
| Females | 1273384 | Current use of any FP Method | 67.3 |
| Rural (%) | 80.2 | Total unmet need | 6.5 |
| Urban (%) | 19.8 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 96.9 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 16.5 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 85.1 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 26.5 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 73.0 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 7.4 | Safe delivery | 77.1 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 31.2 | Institutional delivery | 61.7 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 16.4 | Children with full immunization | 78.5 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 161 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 961 | Number of Hospitals | 10 |
| 2001 | 975 | CHCs | 5 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 76 |
| 1991 | 981 | Sub-Centres | 591 |
| 2001 | 971 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 56.9 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 3.5 |
| Males | 66.1 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 31.2 |
| Females | 47.4 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 31 |
| Total work participation rate | 48.3 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 4 |
| Female work participation rate | 39.6 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |



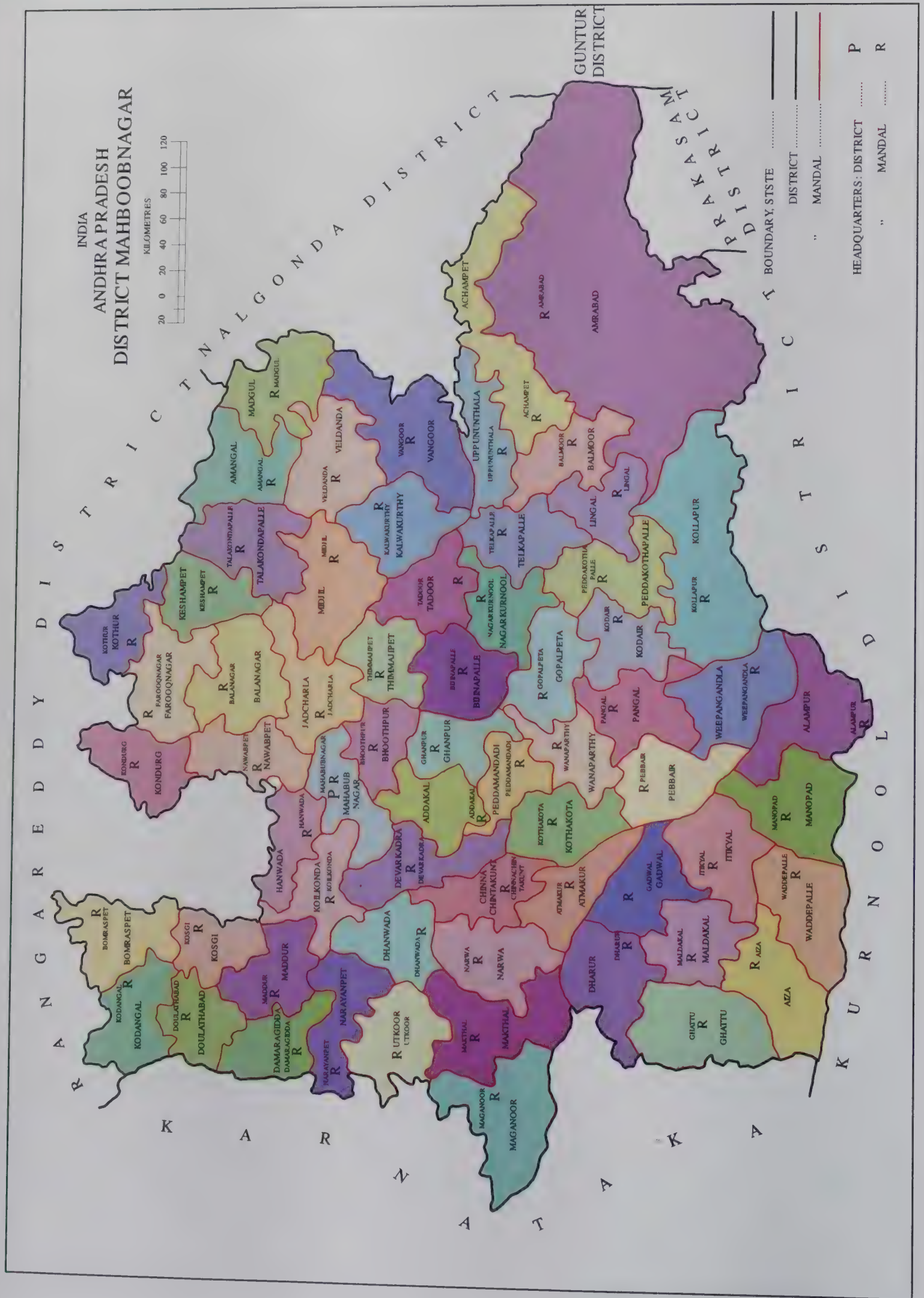
DISTRICT : KRISHNA

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|--|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 8727.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 37.7 |
| Percent to total state's area | 3.2 | Households with safe drinking water | 78.7 |
| Mandals | 50 | Households with electricity connection | 74.1 |
| Towns | 10 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 948 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 18.0 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.9 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 80 |
| | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 34.7 |
| Persons | 4187841 | Birth order 3 and above | 14.8 |
| Males | 2117401 | Current use of any FP Method | 73.7 |
| Females | 2070440 | Total unmet need | 5.4 |
| Rural (%) | 67.9 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 98.5 |
| Urban (%) | 32.1 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 94.7 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 17.8 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 58.5 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 2.6 | Safe delivery | 89.4 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 7.8 | Institutional delivery | 68.4 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 31.1 | Children with full immunization | 67.6 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 13.2 | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 480 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Number of Hospitals | 17 |
| 1991 | 969 | CHCs | 8 |
| 2001 | 978 | PHCs | 72 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | Sub-Centres | 609 |
| 1991 | 964 | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| 2001 | 963 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 2.0 |
| Persons | 68.8 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 26.4 |
| Males | 74.4 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 40 |
| Females | 63.2 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 8 |
| Total work participation rate | 44.0 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |
| Female work participation rate | 29.5 | | |



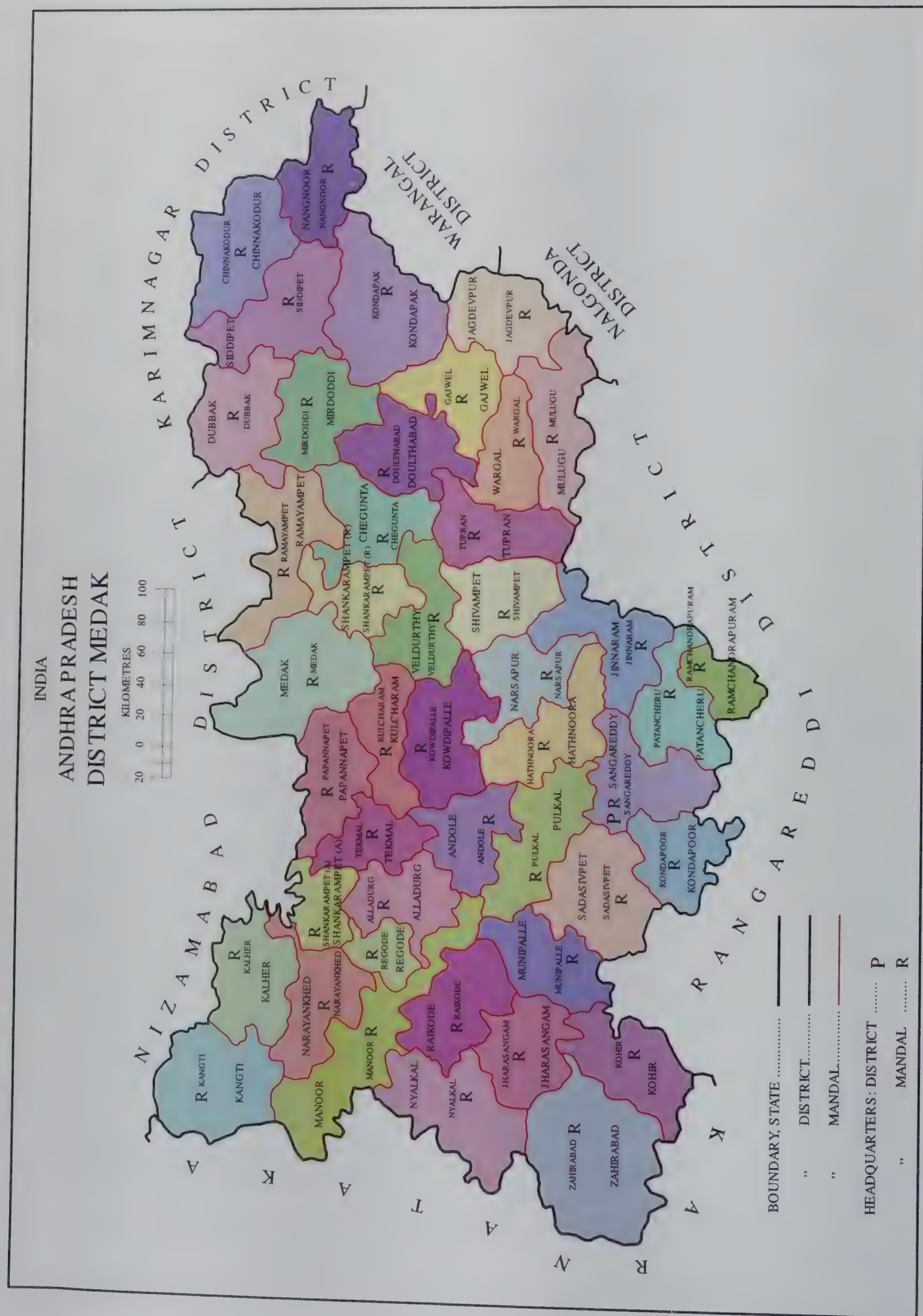
DISTRICT : KURNOOL

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 17658.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 16.2 |
| Percent to total state's area | 6.4 | Households with safe drinking water | 90.8 |
| Mandals | 54 | Households with electricity connection | 68.0 |
| Towns | 12 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 884 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 24.5 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 3.0 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 66 |
| | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 49.9 |
| Persons | 3529494 | Birth order 3 and above | 35.3 |
| Males | 1796214 | Current use of any FP Method | 57.2 |
| Females | 1733280 | Total unmet need | 10.8 |
| Rural (%) | 76.8 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 89.3 |
| Urban (%) | 23.2 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANC's | 75.5 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 17.8 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 17.0 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 2.0 | Safe delivery | 49.3 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 6.5 | Institutional delivery | 32.2 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 30.7 | Children with full immunization | 66.0 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 18.7 | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 200 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | | |
| 1991 | 953 | Number of Hospitals | 18 |
| 2001 | 965 | CHCs | 6 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 77 |
| 1991 | 955 | Sub-Centres | 576 |
| 2001 | 958 | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | | |
| Persons | 53.2 | | |
| Males | 66.0 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 1.5 |
| Females | 40.0 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 15.2 |
| Total work participation rate | 49.4 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 7 |
| Female work participation rate | 42.4 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 3 |
| | | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |



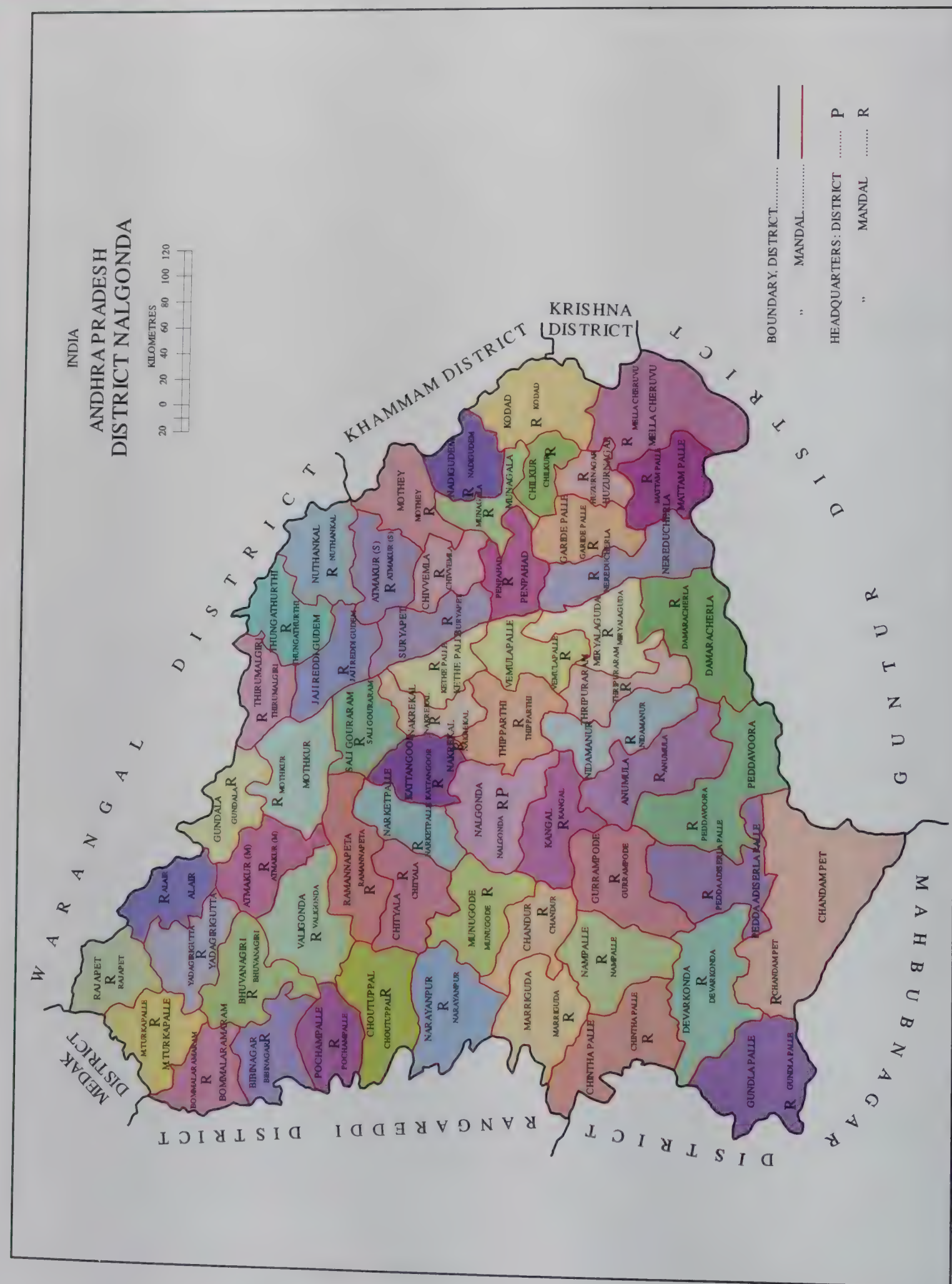
DISTRICT : MAHBUBNAGAR

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 18432.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 25.4 |
| Percent to total state's area | 6.7 | Households with safe drinking water | 96.3 |
| Mandals | 64 | Households with electricity connection | 47.0 |
| Towns | 9 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 1477 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 24.8 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 3.1 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 54 |
| Population | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Persons | 3513934 | Girls marrying below 18 years | 42.6 |
| Males | 1782340 | Birth order 3 and above | 34.0 |
| Females | 1731594 | Current use of any FP Method | 53.7 |
| Rural (%) | 89.4 | Total unmet need | 12.2 |
| Urban (%) | 10.6 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 81.7 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 17.1 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 76.7 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 7.9 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 20.4 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 7.3 | Safe delivery | 78.3 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 30.8 | Institutional delivery | 48.2 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 14.2 | Children with full immunization | 28.2 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 191 | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | | |
| 1991 | 973 | Number of Hospitals | 13 |
| 2001 | 972 | CHCs | 8 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 86 |
| 1991 | 981 | Sub-Centres | 680 |
| 2001 | 952 | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | | |
| Persons | 44.4 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.3 |
| Males | 56.6 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 31.9 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 9 |
| Total work participation rate | 51.9 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 6 |
| Female work participation rate | 47.4 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |



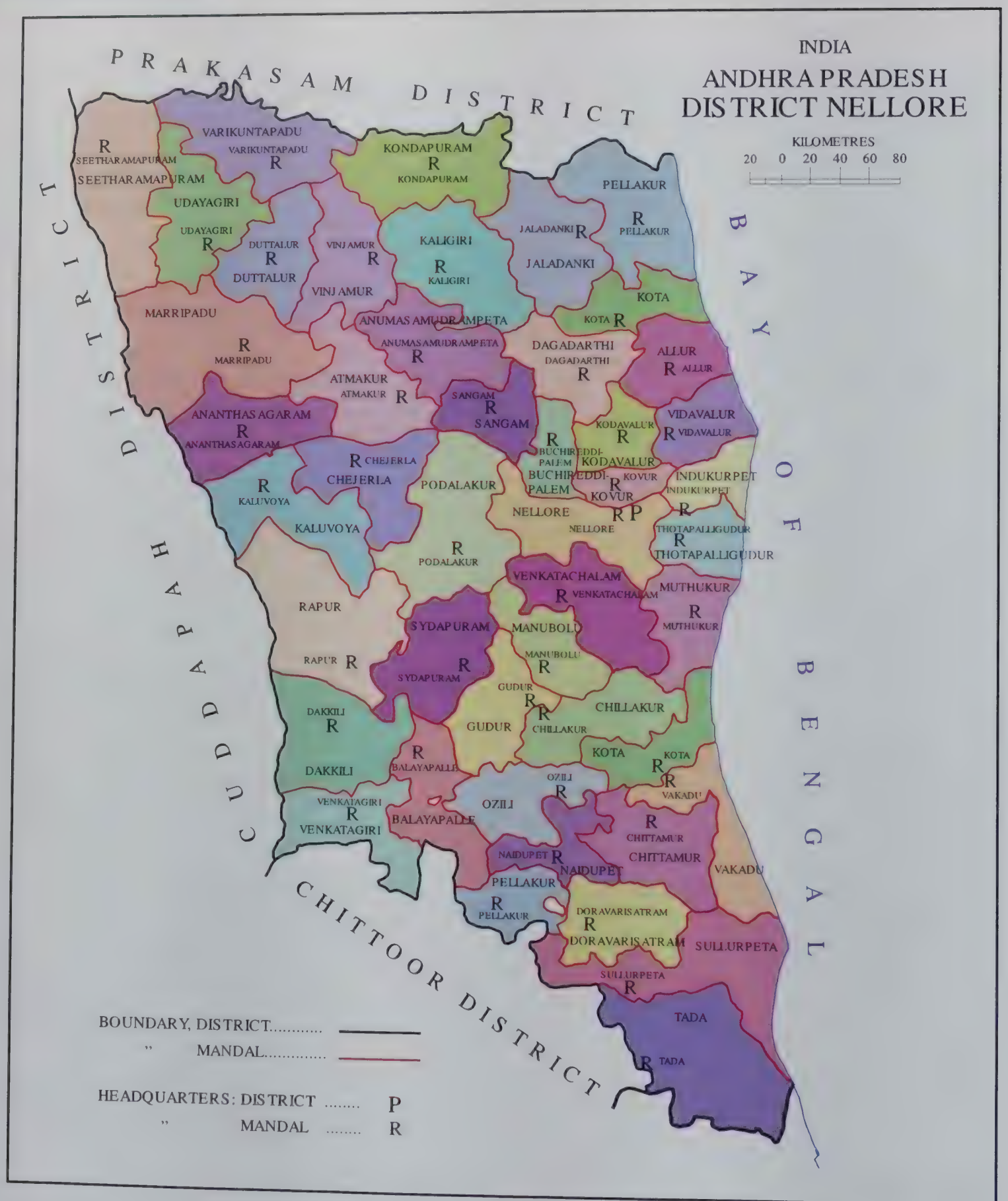
DISTRICT : MEDAK

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 9700.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 8.1 | |
| Percent to total state's area | 3.5 | Households with safe drinking water | 94.2 | |
| Mandals | 45 | Households with electricity connection | 63.3 | |
| Towns | 11 | Vital rates | | |
| Villages | 1225 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 23.3 | |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.9 | |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 27 | |
| | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | | |
| | Population | | | |
| | Persons | 2670097 | Girls marrying below 18 years | 34.2 |
| | Males | 1352446 | Birth order 3 and above | 25.9 |
| | Females | 1317651 | Current use of any FP Method | 57.5 |
| | Rural (%) | 85.6 | Total unmet need | 10.2 |
| | Urban (%) | 14.4 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 97.2 |
| | Scheduled Castes (%) | 17.6 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANC's | 95.5 |
| | Scheduled Tribes (%) | 5.0 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 74.0 |
| | Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 9.0 | Safe delivery | 78.4 |
| | Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 30.3 | Institutional delivery | 67.8 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 17.6 | Children with full immunization | 62.7 | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 275 | | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | | |
| 1991 | 970 | Number of Hospitals | 7 | |
| 2001 | 974 | CHCs | 8 | |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 66 | |
| 1991 | 981 | Sub-Centres | 489 | |
| 2001 | 964 | | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | | |
| Persons | 51.6 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 2.0 | |
| Males | 64.3 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 4.0 | |
| Females | 38.7 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 10 | |
| Total work participation rate | 48.4 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 3 | |
| Female work participation rate | 41.4 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 | |



DISTRICT : NALGONDA

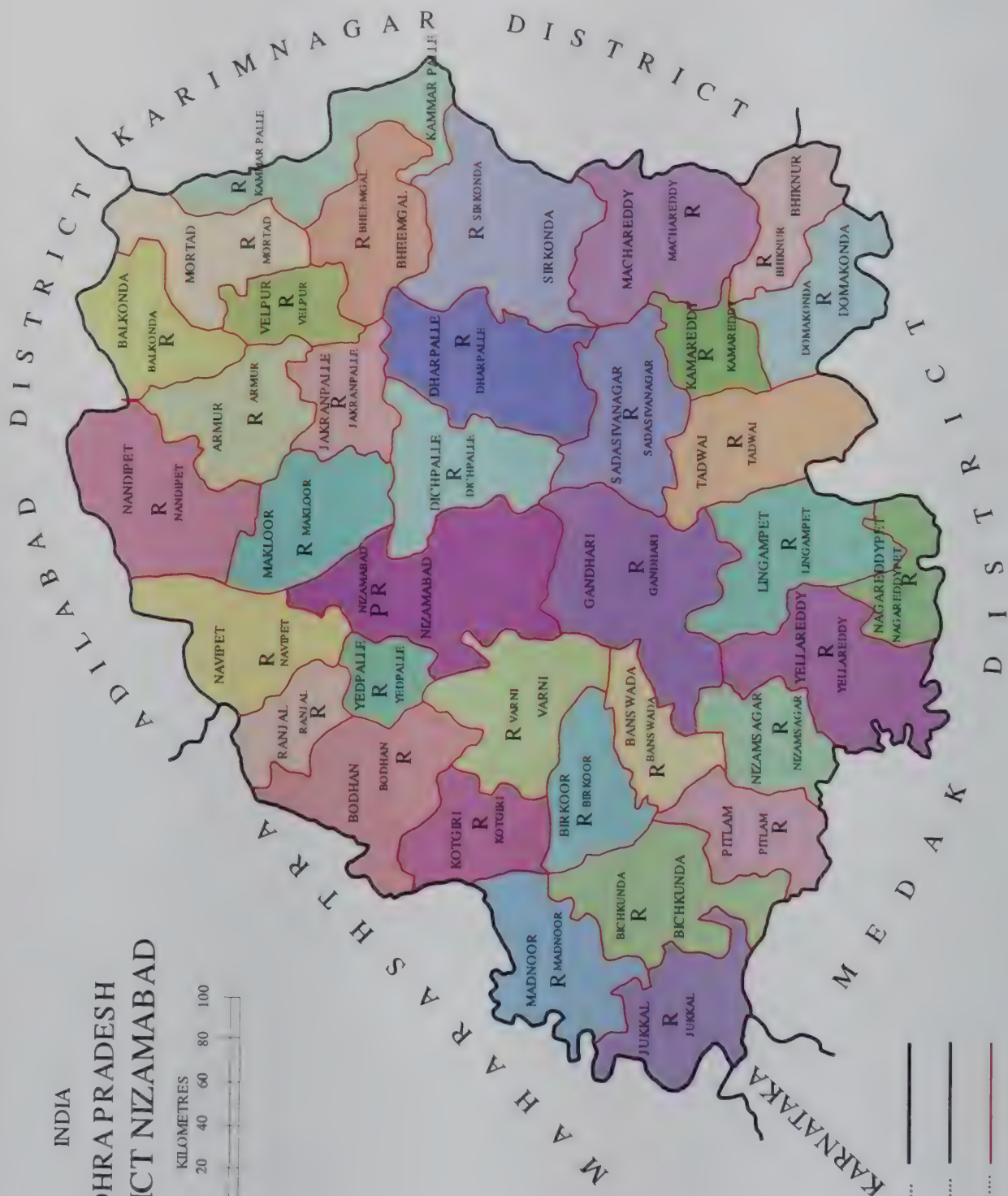
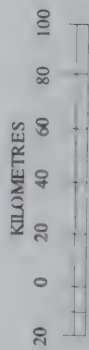
| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 14240.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 23.1 |
| Percent to total state's area | 5.2 | Households with safe drinking water | 87.8 |
| Mandals | 59 | Households with electricity connection | 64.4 |
| Towns | 12 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 1124 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 21.7 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.6 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 71 |
| Population | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Persons | 3247982 | Girls marrying below 18 years | 52.2 |
| Males | 1651990 | Birth order 3 and above | 21.5 |
| Females | 1595992 | Current use of any FP Method | 66.1 |
| Rural (%) | 86.7 | Total unmet need | 6.4 |
| Urban (%) | 13.3 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 93.9 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 17.7 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 81.3 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 10.6 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 43.5 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.3 | Safe delivery | 78.7 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 31.2 | Institutional delivery | 63.6 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 13.9 | Children with full immunization | 74.8 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 228 | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Number of Hospitals | 5 |
| 1991 | 962 | CHCs | 7 |
| 2001 | 966 | PHCs | 72 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | Sub-Centres | 626 |
| 1991 | 981 | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| 2001 | 952 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 2.8 |
| Persons | 57.2 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Males | 69.2 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 8 |
| Females | 44.7 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 5 |
| Total work participation rate | 49.1 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |
| Female work participation rate | 43.0 | | |



DISTRICT : NELLORE

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 13076.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 32.2 |
| Percent to total state's area | 4.8 | Households with safe drinking water | 81.1 |
| Mandals | 46 | Households with electricity connection | 67.4 |
| Towns | 7 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 1110 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 18.5 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.0 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 72 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 38.0 |
| Persons | 2668564 | Birth order 3 and above | 14.9 |
| Males | 1344935 | Current use of any FP Method | 57.0 |
| Females | 1323629 | Total unmet need | 12.2 |
| Rural (%) | 77.6 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 98.8 |
| Urban (%) | 22.4 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANC's | 94.5 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 22.0 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 33.2 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 9.1 | Safe delivery | 83.0 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.1 | Institutional delivery | 73.7 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 29.6 | Children with full immunization | 48.4 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 11.6 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 204 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 980 | Number of Hospitals | 5 |
| 2001 | 984 | CHCs | 7 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 65 |
| 1991 | 937 | Sub-Centres | 481 |
| 2001 | 954 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 65.1 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 1.5 |
| Males | 73.7 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 56.4 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 30 |
| Total work participation rate | 45.4 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 3 |
| Female work participation rate | 32.3 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |

INDIA
ANDHRA PRADESH
DISTRICT NIZAMABAD



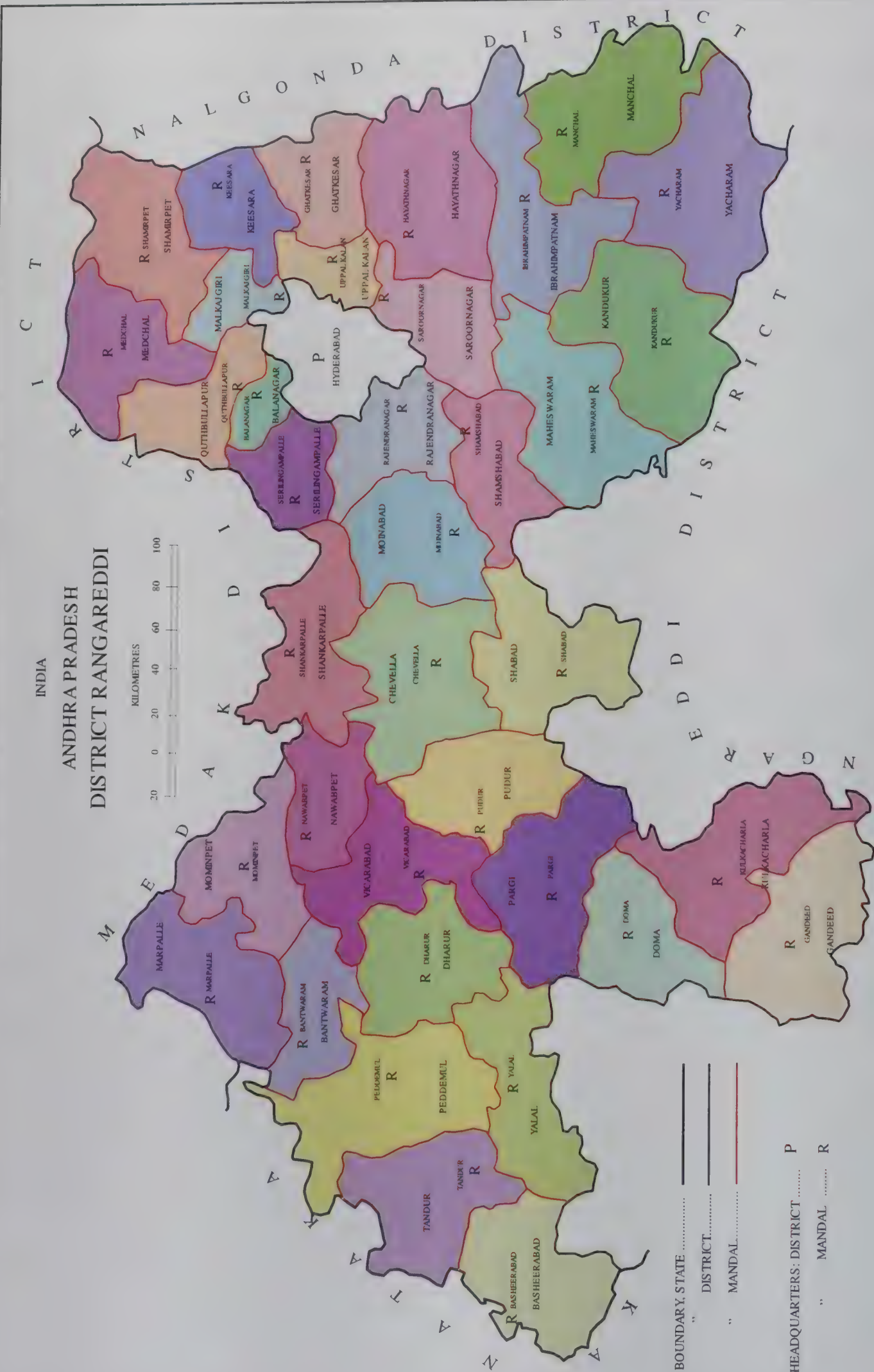
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DISTRICT : NIZAMABAD

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 7956.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 9.6 |
| Percent to total state's area | 2.9 | Households with safe drinking water | 91.2 |
| Mandals | 36 | Households with electricity connection | 74.1 |
| Towns | 3 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 854 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 21.9 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.5 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 40 |
| | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 27.7 |
| Persons | 2345685 | Birth order 3 and above | 25.7 |
| Males | 1162905 | Current use of any FP Method | 50.8 |
| Females | 1182780 | Total unmet need | 6.9 |
| Rural (%) | 81.9 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 95.9 |
| Urban (%) | 18.1 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANC's | 87.1 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 14.8 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 53.6 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 7.1 | Safe delivery | 79.5 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 7.5 | Institutional delivery | 60.8 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 30.3 | Children with full immunization | 76.8 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 15.1 | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 295 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | | |
| 1991 | 1017 | Number of Hospitals | 6 |
| 2001 | 1017 | CHCs | 4 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 45 |
| 1991 | 979 | Sub-Centres | 412 |
| 2001 | 959 | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | | |
| Persons | 52.0 | | |
| Males | 64.9 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.8 |
| Females | 39.5 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Total work participation rate | 49.4 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 25 |
| Female work participation rate | 44.6 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 5 |
| | | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |

DISTRICT : PRAKASAM

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|---|---------|--|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 17626.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 23.8 |
| Percent to total state's area | 6.4 | Households with safe drinking water | 69.8 |
| Mandals | 56 | Households with electricity connection | 61.4 |
| Towns | 12 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 992 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 19.2 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.3 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 68 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 55.2 |
| Persons | 3059423 | Birth order 3 and above | 26.5 |
| Males | 1552332 | Current use of any FP Method | 66.2 |
| Females | 1507091 | Total unmet need | 9.8 |
| Rural (%) | 84.7 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 97.0 |
| Urban (%) | 15.3 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 81.5 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 21.3 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 58.5 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 3.9 | Safe delivery | 74.6 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.9 | Institutional delivery | 53.2 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 30.0 | Children with full immunization | 66.5 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 10.9 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 174 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 970 | Number of Hospitals | 1 |
| 2001 | 971 | CHCs | 6 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 81 |
| 1991 | 969 | Sub-Centres | 555 |
| 2001 | 955 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 57.4 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 2.5 |
| Males | 69.4 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 19.6 |
| Females | 45.1 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 42 |
| Total work participation rate | 50.3 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 4 |
| Female work participation rate | 42.6 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |



DISTRICT : RANGAREDDY**General information**

| | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 7493 |
| Percent to total state's area | 2.7 |
| Mandals | 37 |
| Towns | 27 |
| Villages | 860 |

**Demographic particulars
(Census, 2001)**

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Population | |
| Persons | 3575064 |
| Males | 1839227 |
| Females | 1735837 |
| Rural (%) | 45.8 |
| Urban (%) | 54.2 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 14.5 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 4.1 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 6.2 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 31.9 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 40.1 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 477 |

Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)

| | |
|------|-----|
| 1991 | 970 |
| 2001 | 944 |

**Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)
(girls per 1000 boys)**

| | |
|------|-----|
| 1991 | 972 |
| 2001 | 959 |

Literacy rate (7+)

| | |
|---------|------|
| Persons | 66.2 |
| Males | 75.3 |
| Females | 56.5 |

Total work participation rate 40.2

Female work participation rate 26.3

Household amenities, (%), Census 2001

| | |
|--|------|
| Households with kutchha houses | 3.2 |
| Households with safe drinking water | 91.4 |
| Households with electricity connection | 80.0 |

Vital rates

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 22.5 |
| Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.6 |

Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 31

**Key RCH indicators from District Level
Household Survey, 2002-04 (%)**

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Girls marrying below 18 years | 32.4 |
| Birth order 3 and above | 33.0 |
| Current use of any FP Method | 55.4 |
| Total unmet need | 13.5 |
| Pregnant women with any ANC | 91.0 |
| Pregnant women with 3+ ANC's | 86.3 |
| Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 61.5 |
| Safe delivery | 77.2 |
| Institutional delivery | 64.1 |
| Children with full immunization | 51.8 |

**Medical/Health Infrastructures/
Institutions**

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| Number of Hospitals | 8 |
| CHCs | 10 |
| PHCs | 41 |

Sub-Centres 399

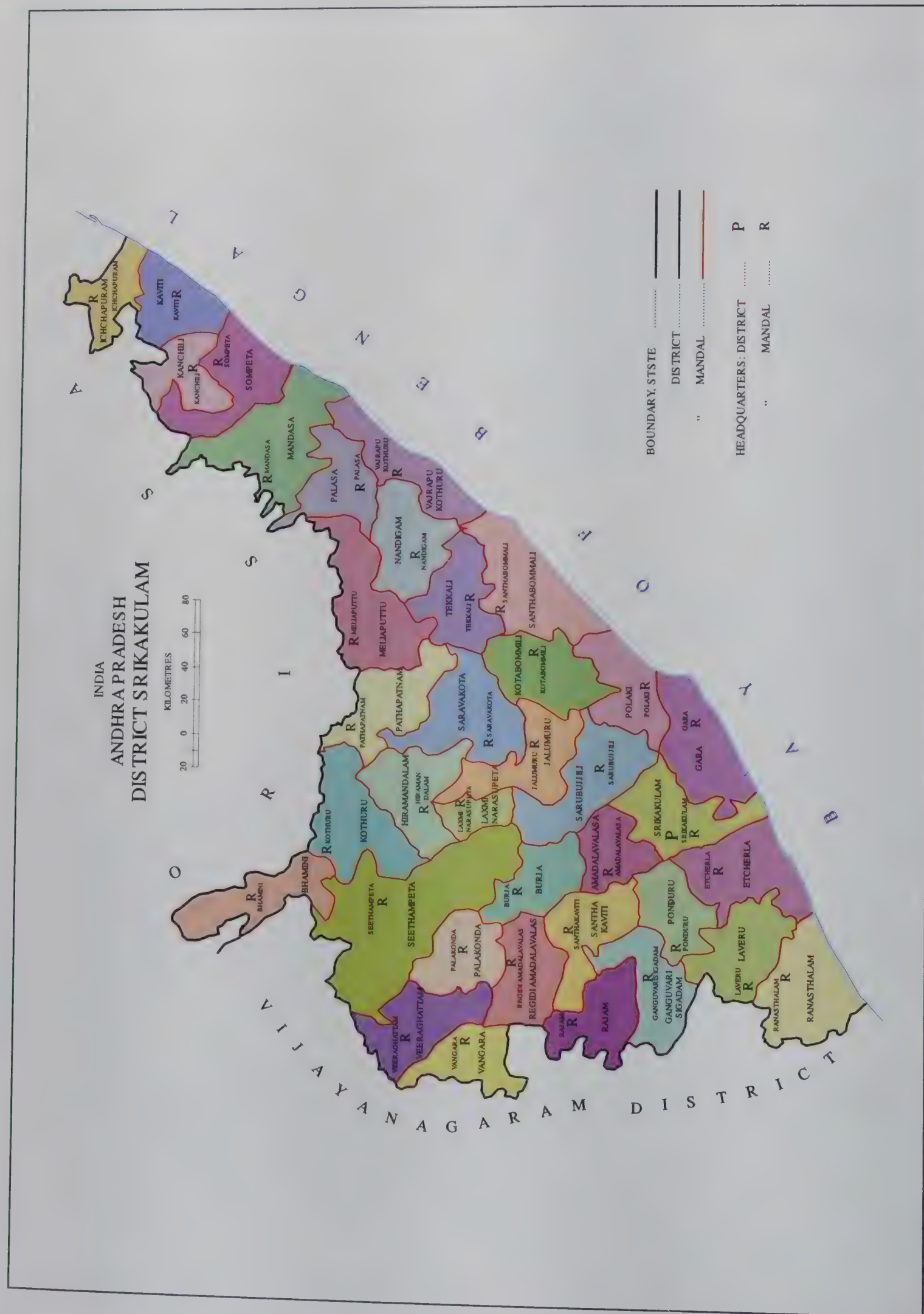
Information on HIV/AIDS

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 1.8 |
| HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |

Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) 8

Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) 3

Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres 0



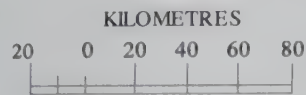
DISTRICT : SRIKAKULAM

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|---|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 5837.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 43.5 |
| Percent to total state's area | 2.1 | Households with safe drinking water | 46.7 |
| Mandals | 38 | Households with electricity connection | 44.6 |
| Towns | 7 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 1715 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 20.6 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.4 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 71 |
| Population | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Persons | 2537593 | Girls marrying below 18 years | 59.6 |
| Males | 1260020 | Birth order 3 and above | 17.9 |
| Females | 1277573 | Current use of any FP Method | 64.3 |
| Rural (%) | 89.0 | Total unmet need | 7.6 |
| Urban (%) | 11.0 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 95.7 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 9.0 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 90.8 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 6.0 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 62.9 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 7.8 | Safe delivery | 59.4 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 29.4 | Institutional delivery | 31.3 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 9.3 | Children with full immunization | 62.7 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 435 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 1012 | Number of Hospitals | 4 |
| 2001 | 1014 | CHCs | 10 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 73 |
| 1991 | 986 | Sub-Centres | 488 |
| 2001 | 967 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 55.3 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 1.5 |
| Males | 67.2 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 43.7 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 9 |
| Total work participation rate | 47.4 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 3 |
| Female work participation rate | 38.4 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |

DISTRICT : VISAKHAPATNAM

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|---|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 11161.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 30.2 |
| Percent to total state's area | 4.1 | Households with safe drinking water | 68.1 |
| Mandals | 43 | Households with electricity connection | 62.0 |
| Towns | 13 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 3108 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 19.6 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.2 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 86 |
| Population | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Persons | 3832336 | Girls marrying below 18 years | 25.9 |
| Males | 1930197 | Birth order 3 and above | 22.4 |
| Females | 1902139 | Current use of any FP Method | 65.9 |
| Rural (%) | 60.1 | Total unmet need | 10.4 |
| Urban (%) | 39.9 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 83.5 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 7.6 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 76.0 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 14.5 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 32.6 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 6.2 | Safe delivery | 65.0 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 30.2 | Institutional delivery | 50.0 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 16.7 | Children with full immunization | 50.1 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 343 | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Number of Hospitals | 3 |
| 1991 | 975 | CHCs | 11 |
| 2001 | 985 | PHCs | 82 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | Sub-Centres | 573 |
| 1991 | 985 | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| 2001 | 976 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 2.5 |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 32.0 |
| Persons | 60.0 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 9 |
| Males | 69.7 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 4 |
| Females | 50.1 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |
| Total work participation rate | 41.8 | | |
| Female work participation rate | 28.0 | | |

INDIA
ANDHRA PRADESH
DISTRICT VIZIANAGARAM

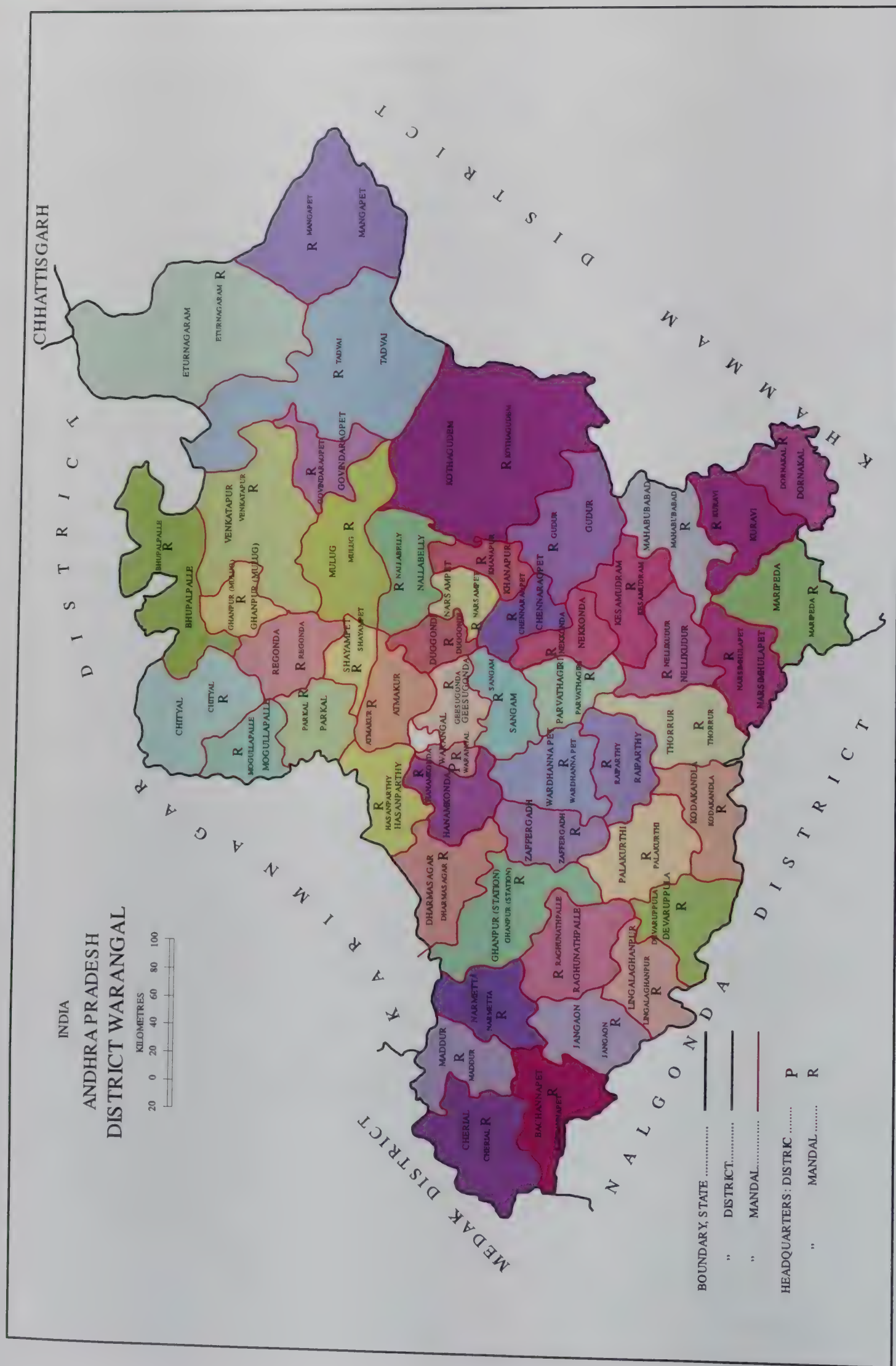


BOUNDARY, STATE
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HEADQUARTERS: DISTRICT P
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DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|---|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 6539.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 45.0 |
| Percent to total state's area | 2.4 | Households with safe drinking water | 59.3 |
| Mandals | 34 | Households with electricity connection | 48.1 |
| Towns | 13 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 1455 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 20.7 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.5 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 64 |
| Population | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Persons | 2249254 | Girls marrying below 18 years | 32.1 |
| Males | 1119541 | Birth order 3 and above | 14.0 |
| Females | 1129713 | Current use of any FP Method | 66.2 |
| Rural (%) | 81.7 | Total unmet need | 5.3 |
| Urban (%) | 18.3 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 97.1 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 10.6 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 88.2 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 9.6 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 47.2 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 7.4 | Safe delivery | 73.1 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 28.6 | Institutional delivery | 42.1 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 6.6 | Children with full immunization | 66.3 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 344 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 1000 | Number of Hospitals | 9 |
| 2001 | 1009 | CHCs | 7 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 59 |
| 1991 | 996 | Sub-Centres | 470 |
| 2001 | 980 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 51.1 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 1.3 |
| Males | 62.4 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 39.9 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 6 |
| Total work participation rate | 52.2 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 2 |
| Female work participation rate | 44.6 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |

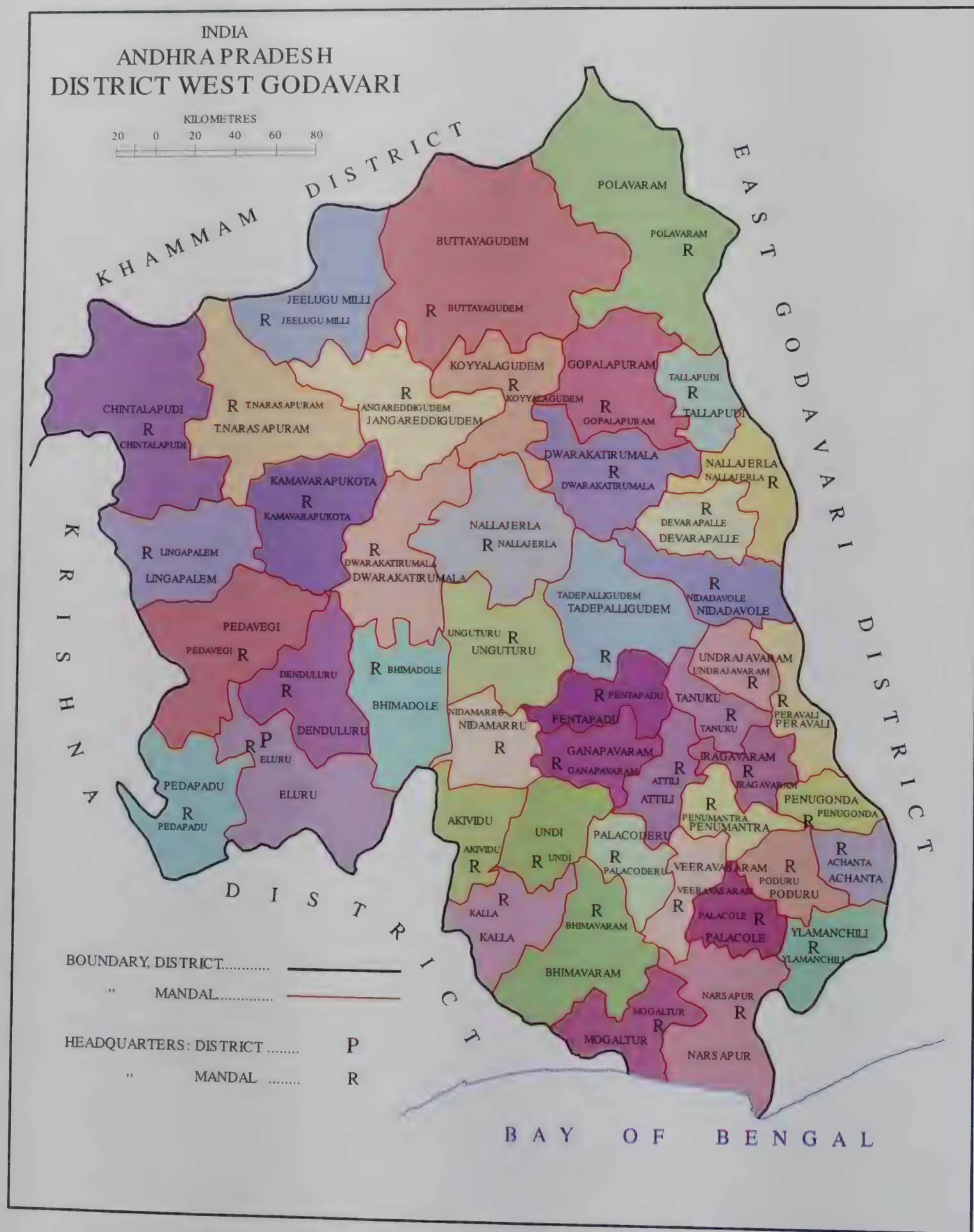


DISTRICT : WARANGAL

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 12847.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 17.3 |
| Percent to total state's area | 4.7 | Households with safe drinking water | 75.3 |
| Mandals | 51 | Households with electricity connection | 68.9 |
| Towns | 6 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 984 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 21.7 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.5 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 39 |
| Population | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Persons | 3246004 | Girls marrying below 18 years | 38.3 |
| Males | 1644895 | Birth order 3 and above | 20.0 |
| Females | 1601109 | Current use of any FP Method | 63.7 |
| Rural (%) | 80.8 | Total unmet need | 9.6 |
| Urban (%) | 19.2 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 98.5 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 17.0 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANC's | 95.2 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 14.1 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 52.5 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.5 | Safe delivery | 80.8 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 30.3 | Institutional delivery | 73.9 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 15.2 | Children with full immunization | 58.9 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 253 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 962 | Number of Hospitals | 7 |
| 2001 | 973 | CHCs | 8 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 69 |
| 1991 | 977 | Sub-Centres | 605 |
| 2001 | 955 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 57.1 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 2.5 |
| Males | 68.9 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 23.7 |
| Females | 45.1 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 9 |
| Total work participation rate | 48.3 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 5 |
| Female work participation rate | 42.0 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |

INDIA
ANDHRA PRADESH
DISTRICT WEST GODAVARI

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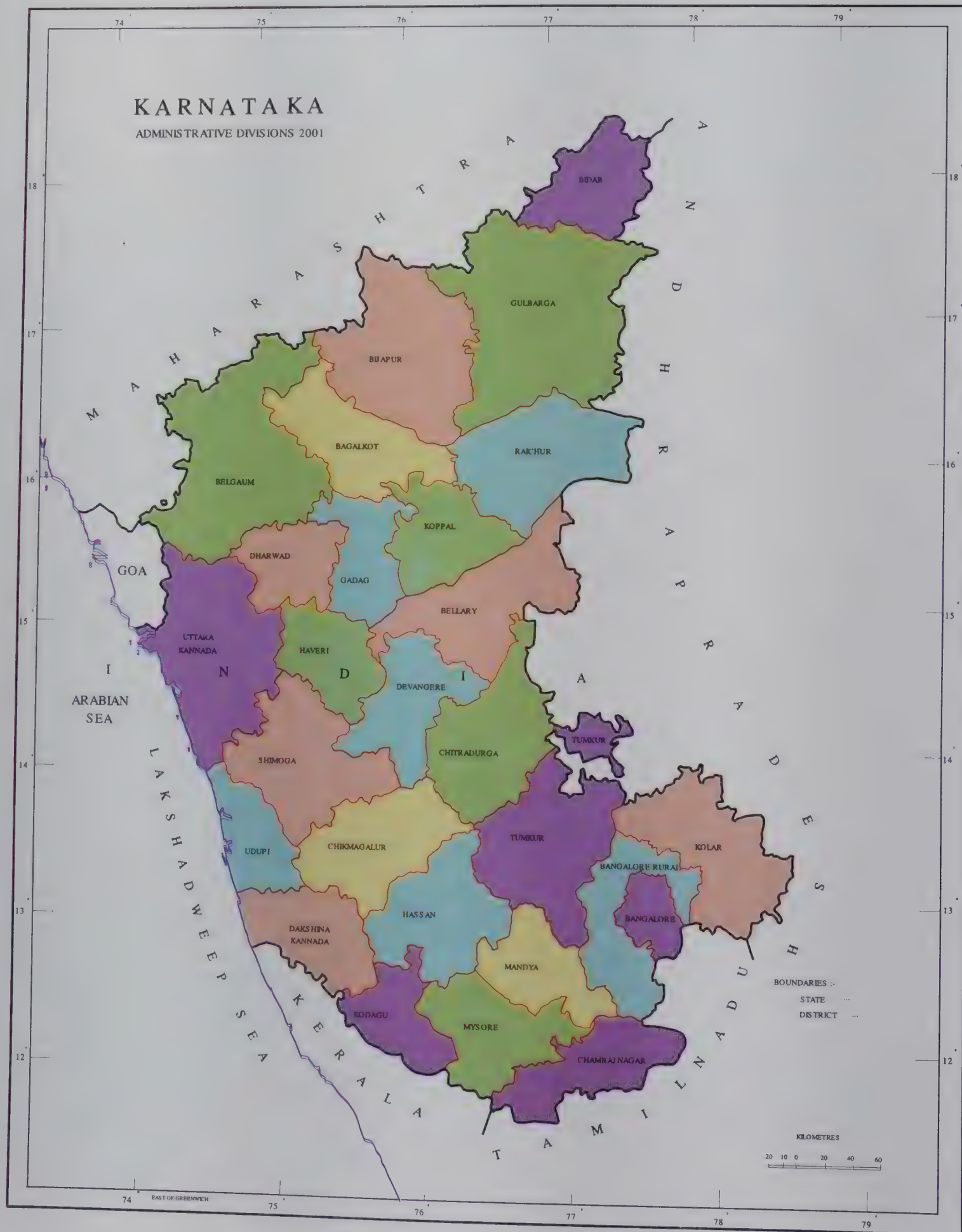


DISTRICT : WEST GODAVARI

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 7742.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 34.7 |
| Percent to total state's area | 2.8 | Households with safe drinking water | 84.2 |
| Mandals | 46 | Households with electricity connection | 65.7 |
| Towns | 12 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 845 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 18.0 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.0 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 65 |
| Population | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Persons | 3803517 | Girls marrying below 18 years | 54.1 |
| Males | 1910038 | Birth order 3 and above | 15.8 |
| Females | 1893479 | Current use of any FP Method | 71.9 |
| Rural (%) | 80.3 | Total unmet need | 6.0 |
| Urban (%) | 19.7 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 96.8 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 19.2 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 92.2 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 2.5 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 45.9 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 7.9 | Safe delivery | 84.3 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 30.9 | Institutional delivery | 60.8 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 8.1 | Children with full immunization | 55.9 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 491 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 994 | Number of Hospitals | 4 |
| 2001 | 991 | CHCs | 5 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 68 |
| 1991 | 984 | Sub-Centres | 643 |
| 2001 | 970 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 73.5 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 3.3 |
| Males | 78.0 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 69.0 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 36 |
| Total work participation rate | 44.1 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 3 |
| Female work participation rate | 28.2 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |



Karnataka



STATE PROFILE: KARNATAKA

Key Demographic, Health and RCH Indicators at a glance

| | | |
|---|---|----------|
| General information | | |
| | Area (sq kms) | 191791 |
| | Districts | 27 |
| | Taluks | 170 |
| | Community Development Blocks | 745 |
| | Gram Panchayats | 5705 |
| | Villages | 29406 |
| | Towns | 270 |
| | Municipalities | 119 |
| | Municipal corporations | 7 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | |
| | Population | |
| | Persons | 52850562 |
| | Males | 26898918 |
| | Females | 25951644 |
| | Rural (%) | 66.0 |
| | Urban (%) | 34.0 |
| | Scheduled Castes (%) | 16.2 |
| | Scheduled Tribes (%) | 6.6 |
| | Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 7.7 |
| | Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 31.2 |
| | Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 17.5 |
| | Population density (per sq. km) | 276 |
| | Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | 965 |
| | Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | 946 |
| | Literacy rate (7+) | |
| | Persons | 66.6 |
| | Males | 76.1 |
| | Females | 56.9 |
| | Work participation rate | 44.5 |
| | Female work participation rate | 32.0 |
| | Proportion of people living below poverty line (1999-2000) | 20.0 |
| | Per capita net state domestic product at current prices in rupees, 2003-04 (provisional) | 21696 |
| Human Development Index (HDI), 2001 (among 26 states) | | |
| | Value | 0.657 |
| | Rank | 11 |
| Social Development Index (SDI), 2001 (among 16 major states) | | |
| | Rural | |
| | Value | 41.3 |
| | Rank | 8 |
| | Urban | |
| | Value | 54.9 |
| | Rank | 4 |
| Household amenities (%), Census 2001 | | |
| | Households with kutchha houses | 9.5 |
| | Households with safe drinking water | 84.6 |
| | Households with electricity connection | 78.6 |
| Vital indices | | |
| | Crude Birth Rate (CBR), 2005, SRS | 20.6 |
| | Total Fertility Rate (TFR), 2004, SRS | 2.3 |

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------|
| Age Specific Fertility Rates, 2004, SRS | | |
| | 15-19 years | 56.2 |
| | 20-24 years | 208.6 |
| | 25-29 years | 130.2 |
| | 30-34 years | 43.7 |
| | 35-39 years | 12.5 |
| | 40-44 years | 4.0 |
| | 45-49 years | 4.1 |
| General Fertility Rate, 2004, SRS | | |
| | | 78.5 |
| Gross Reproduction Rate, 2004, SRS | | |
| | | 1.1 |
| Life Expectancy at Birth, 1999-2003, SRS | | |
| | | 64.6 |
| Crude Death Rate (CDR), 2005, SRS | | |
| | | 7.1 |
| Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), 2001-03, RGI | | |
| | | 228 |
| Under five mortality rate, 2004, SRS | | |
| | | 13 |
| Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), 2005, SRS | | |
| | | 50 |
| Neo-natal mortality rate, 2004, SRS | | |
| | | 25 |
| Early neo-natal mortality rate, 2004, SRS | | |
| | | 21 |
| Late neo-natal mortality rate, 2004, SRS | | |
| | | 4 |
| Post neo-natal mortality rate, 2004, SRS | | |
| | | 24 |
| Peri-natal mortality rate, 2004, SRS | | |
| | | 33 |
| Still birth rate, 2004, SRS | | |
| | | 12 |
| Key RCH and nutrition indicators (%) | | |
| Girls marrying below 18 years, DLHS, 2002-04 | | |
| | | 31.4 |
| Birth order 3 and above, DLHS, 2002-04 | | |
| | | 29.6 |
| Current use of any FP method, DLHS, 2002-04 | | |
| | | 59.3 |
| Total unmet need, DLHS, 2002-04 | | |
| | | 15.1 |
| Pregnant women with any ANC, DLHS, 2002-04 | | |
| | | 91.5 |
| Pregnant women with 3 + ANC's, DLHS, 2002-04 | | |
| | | 80.1 |
| Pregnant women received IFA tablets, DLHS, 2002-04 | | |
| | | 33.3 |
| Safe delivery, DLHS, 2002-04 | | |
| | | 66.0 |
| Institutional delivery, DLHS, 2002-04 | | |
| | | 58.0 |
| Children with full immunization (12-35 months), DLHS, 2002-04 | | |
| | | 74.1 |
| Children under 3 years who are underweight, NFHS-3, 2005-06 | | |
| | | 41.1 |
| Children under 3 years who are stunted, NFHS-3, 2005-06 | | |
| | | 38.0 |
| Children under 3 years who are wasted, NFHS-3, 2005-06 | | |
| | | 17.9 |
| Children age 6-35 months who are anaemic, NFHS-3, 2005-06 | | |
| | | 82.7 |
| Ever married women age 15-49 years who are anaemic, NFHS-3, 2005-06 | | |
| | | 50.3 |
| Medical/Health Infrastructures/Institutions | | |
| Number of Hospitals | | |
| | | 430 |
| Community Health Centres (CHCs) | | |
| | | 253 |
| Primary Health Centres (PHCs) | | |
| | | 1681 |
| Sub Centres (SCs) | | |
| | | 8143 |
| Information on HIV/AIDS (%) | | |
| Women who have heard of HIV/AIDS, NFHS-3, 2005-06 | | |
| | | 66.4 |
| Men who have heard of HIV/AIDS, NFHS-3, 2005-06 | | |
| | | 84.9 |
| Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS, NFHS-3, 2005-06 | | |
| | | 33.5 |
| Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS, NFHS-3, 2005-06 | | |
| | | 72.8 |
| HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | | |
| | | 1.6 |
| HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | | |
| | | 15.7 |
| Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | | |
| | | 234 |
| Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | | |
| | | 172 |
| Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | | |
| | | 11 |

Districts at a Glance

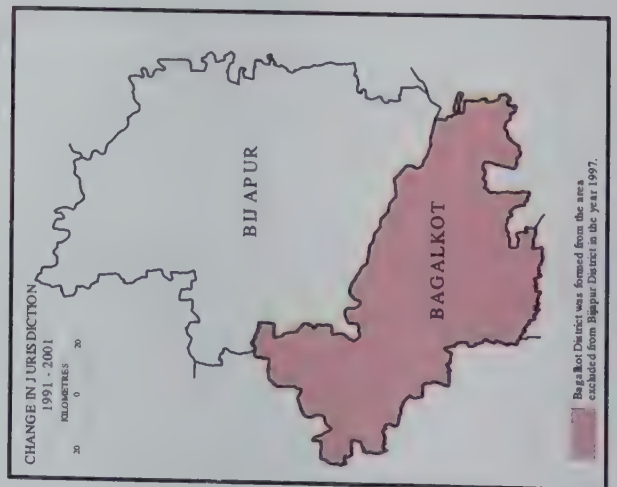
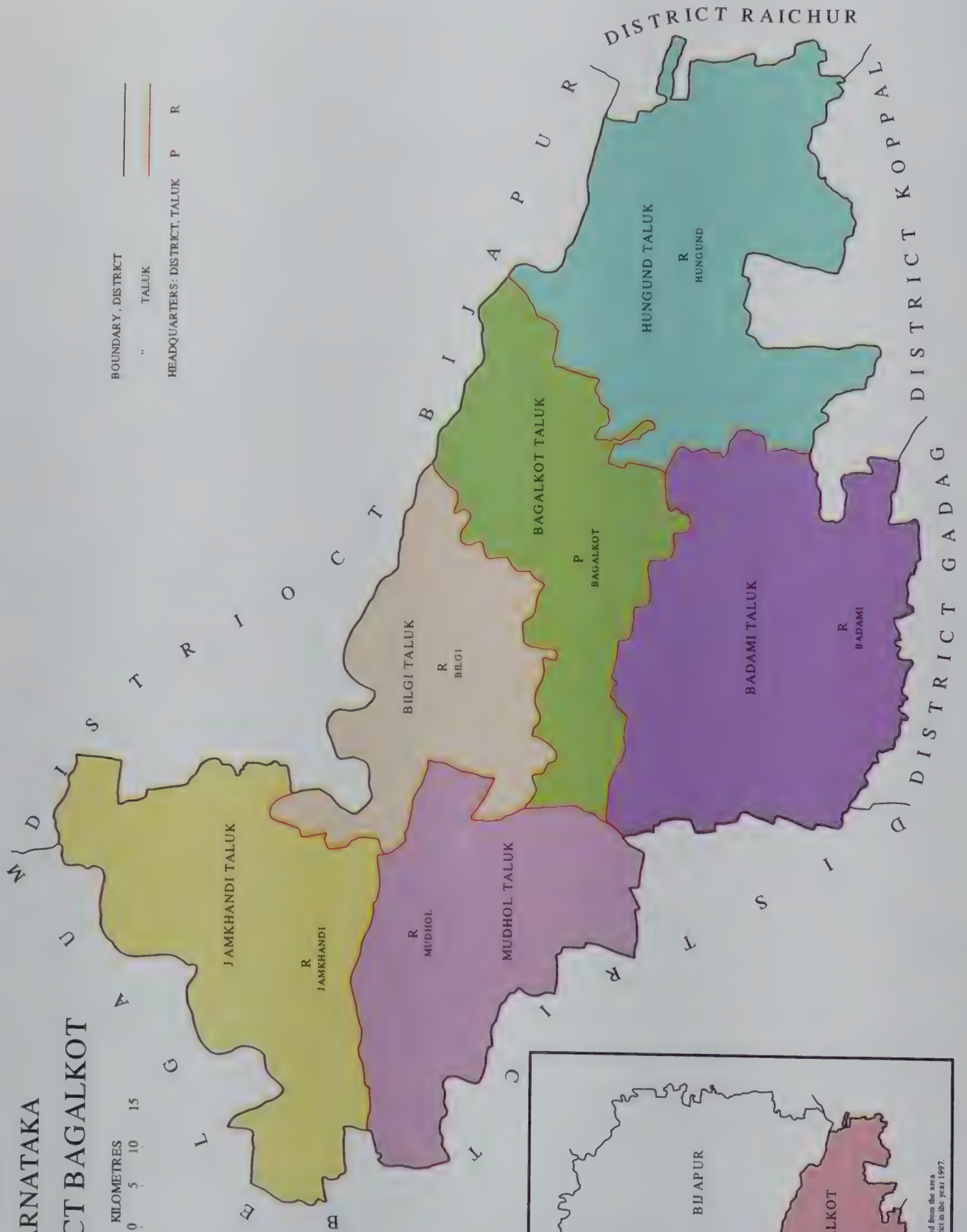
INDIA

KARNATAKA

DISTRICT BAGALKOT

KILOMETRES
5 0 5 10 15

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
" TALUK
HEADQUARTERS: DISTRICT, TALUK P R



DISTRICT : BAGALKOT

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 6575.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 7.9 |
| Percent to total state's area | 3.4 | Households with safe drinking water | 86.0 |
| Taluks | 6 | Households with electricity connection | 69.5 |
| CD blocks | 18 | | |
| Towns | 12 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 623 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 25.1 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 3.1 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 61 |
| | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 48.3 |
| Persons | 1651892 | Birth order 3 and above | 35.0 |
| Males | 834247 | Current use of any FP Method | 49.7 |
| Females | 817645 | Total unmet need | 11.9 |
| Rural (%) | 71.0 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 88.0 |
| Urban (%) | 29.0 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 66.8 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 15.2 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 18.4 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 4.9 | Safe delivery | 64.2 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 7.3 | Institutional delivery | 48.6 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 31.0 | Children with full immunization | 48.4 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 18.8 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 251 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 982 | Number of Hospitals | 17 |
| 2001 | 980 | CHCs | 10 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 46 |
| 1991 | 960 | Sub-Centres | 224 |
| 2001 | 940 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 57.3 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 3.3 |
| Males | 70.9 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 43.6 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 8 |
| Total work participation rate | 43.6 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 6 |
| Female work participation rate | 33.3 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |

INDIA

KARNATAKA

DISTRICT BANGALORE

KILOMETRES
5 0 5 10 15



DISTRICT : BANGALORE

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|---|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 2190.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 1.8 |
| Percent to total state's area | 1.1 | Households with safe drinking water | 96.2 |
| Taluks | 4 | Households with electricity connection | 94.5 |
| CD blocks | 17 | | |
| Towns | 19 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 688 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 18.7 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.9 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | - |
| Population | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Persons | 6537124 | Girls marrying below 18 years | 12.4 |
| Males | 3426599 | Birth order 3 and above | 12.2 |
| Females | 3110525 | Current use of any FP Method | 60.7 |
| Rural (%) | 11.9 | Total unmet need | 15.6 |
| Urban (%) | 88.1 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 99.5 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 13.0 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 93.7 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 1.3 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 52.2 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 6.3 | Safe delivery | 95.7 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 31.2 | Institutional delivery | 92.4 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 35.1 | Children with full immunization | 93.2 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 2985 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 903 | Number of Hospitals | 15 |
| 2001 | 908 | CHCs | 3 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 31 |
| 1991 | 950 | Sub-Centres | 185 |
| 2001 | 943 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 83.0 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 1.0 |
| Males | 87.9 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 13.2 |
| Females | 77.5 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 19 |
| Total work participation rate | 39.3 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 13 |
| Female work participation rate | 18.7 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |



DISTRICT : BANGALORE RURAL

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 5815.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 14.0 |
| Percent to total state's area | 3.0 | Households with safe drinking water | 97.4 |
| Taluks | 8 | Households with electricity connection | 86.0 |
| CD blocks | 35 | | |
| Towns | 10 | | |
| Villages | 1719 | | |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Vital rates | |
| Population | | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 17.9 |
| Persons | 1881514 | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.2 |
| Males | 962183 | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | - |
| Females | 919331 | | |
| Rural (%) | 78.3 | | |
| Urban (%) | 21.7 | | |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 20.1 | | |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 3.3 | | |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.9 | | |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 31.5 | | |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 12.5 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 324 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | | |
| 1991 | 945 | | |
| 2001 | 955 | | |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | | |
| 1991 | 957 | | |
| 2001 | 942 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | | |
| Persons | 64.7 | | |
| Males | 74.0 | | |
| Females | 55.0 | | |
| Total work participation rate | 47.4 | | |
| Female work participation rate | 34.7 | | |
| | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 28.4 |
| | | Birth order 3 and above | 21.5 |
| | | Current use of any FP Method | 67.6 |
| | | Total unmet need | 12.5 |
| | | Pregnant women with any ANC | 92.8 |
| | | Pregnant women with 3+ ANC's | 88.3 |
| | | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 57.1 |
| | | Safe delivery | 79.8 |
| | | Institutional delivery | 69.4 |
| | | Children with full immunization | 88.2 |
| | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| | | Number of Hospitals | 15 |
| | | CHCs | 11 |
| | | PHCs | 73 |
| | | Sub-Centres | 432 |
| | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| | | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 1.5 |
| | | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| | | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 9 |
| | | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 9 |
| | | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |

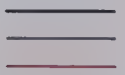
INDIA
KARNATAKA
DISTRICT BELGAUM

KILOMETRES
5 0 5 10 15



BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TALUK

HEADQUARTERS: DISTRICT TALUK P R



DISTRICT : BELGAUM

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 13415.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 7.0 |
| Percent to total state's area | 7.0 | Households with safe drinking water | 75.0 |
| Taluks | 10 | Households with electricity connection | 77.6 |
| CD blocks | 35 | | |
| Towns | 22 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 1255 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 22.8 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.7 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 55 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 46.0 |
| Persons | 4214505 | Birth order 3 and above | 32.9 |
| Males | 2150090 | Current use of any FP Method | 57.4 |
| Females | 2064415 | Total unmet need | 9.3 |
| Rural (%) | 76.0 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 95.6 |
| Urban (%) | 24.0 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 85.6 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 11.0 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 28.1 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 5.8 | Safe delivery | 75.7 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.0 | Institutional delivery | 61.3 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 29.9 | Children with full immunization | 56.7 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 17.6 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 314 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 954 | Number of Hospitals | 25 |
| 2001 | 960 | CHCs | 16 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 135 |
| 1991 | 955 | Sub-Centres | 539 |
| 2001 | 921 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 64.2 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 3.5 |
| Males | 75.7 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 23.6 |
| Females | 52.3 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 7 |
| Total work participation rate | 44.6 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 4 |
| Female work participation rate | 32.7 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |

INDIA

KARNATAKA

DISTRICT BELLARY

KILOMETRES
5 0 5 10 15



CHANGE IN JURISDICTION
1991 - 2001

50 METRES

Area transferred from Bellary district to
Davangere district in the year 1997

BOUNDARY, STATE
DISTRICT
TALUK
P R
HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT, TALUK

DISTRICT : BELLARY

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 8450.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 24.5 |
| Percent to total state's area | 4.4 | Households with safe drinking water | 93.7 |
| Taluks | 7 | Households with electricity connection | 73.0 |
| CD blocks | 27 | | |
| Towns | 11 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 524 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 25.1 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 3.1 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 113 |
| | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 35.2 |
| Persons | 2027140 | Birth order 3 and above | 41.7 |
| Males | 1029714 | Current use of any FP Method | 47.5 |
| Females | 997426 | Total unmet need | 11.7 |
| Rural (%) | 65.1 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 79.9 |
| Urban (%) | 34.9 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 58.0 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 18.5 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 21.8 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 18.0 | Safe delivery | 43.2 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 6.4 | Institutional delivery | 25.4 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 32.2 | Children with full immunization | 71.3 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 22.4 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 240 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 966 | Number of Hospitals | 20 |
| 2001 | 969 | CHCs | 9 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 54 |
| 1991 | 956 | Sub-Centres | 272 |
| 2001 | 947 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 57.4 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.8 |
| Males | 69.2 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 4.4 |
| Females | 45.3 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 12 |
| Total work participation rate | 45.4 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 9 |
| Female work participation rate | 35.9 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |

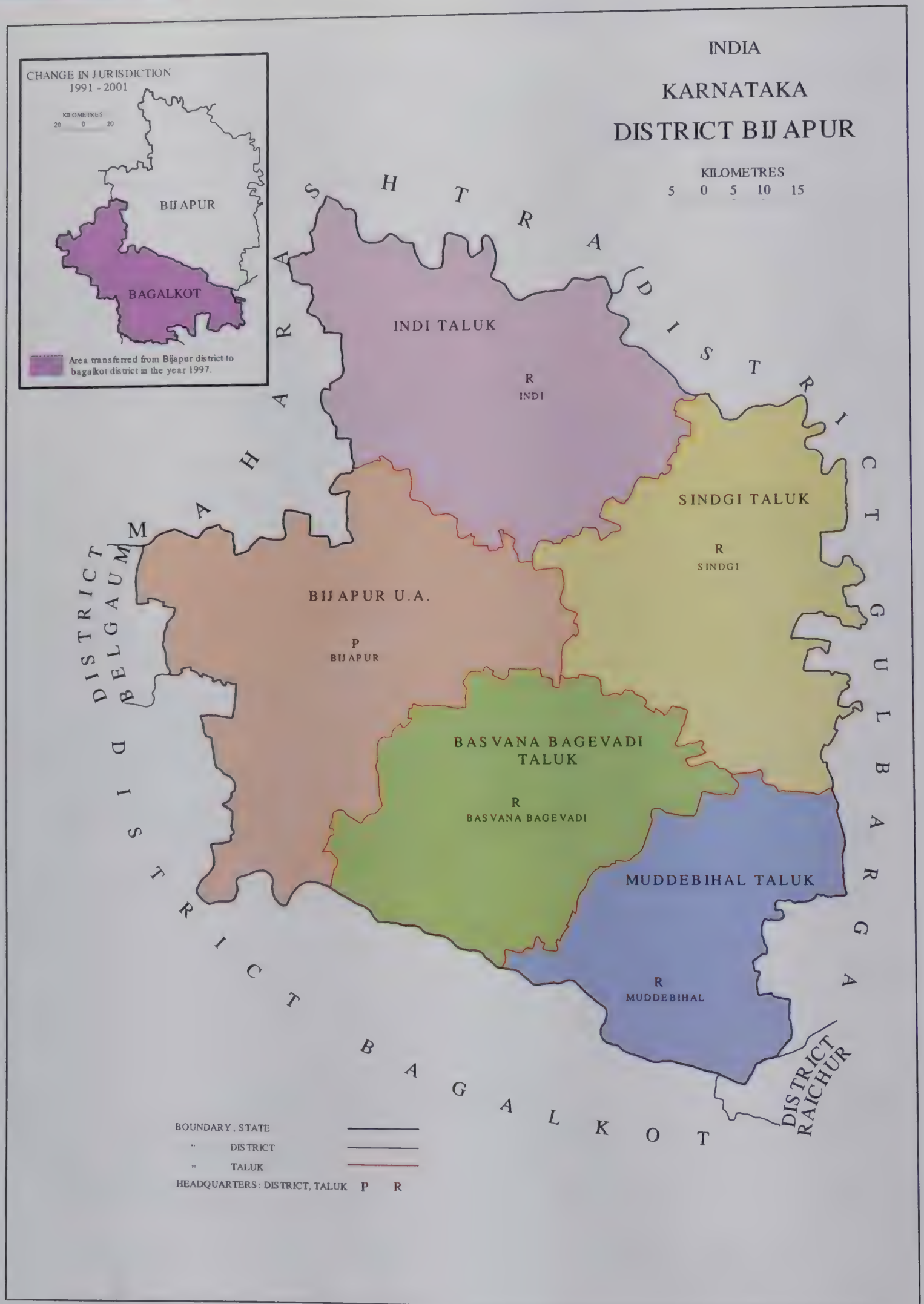
INDIA
KARNATAKA
DISTRICT BIDAR

KILOMETRES
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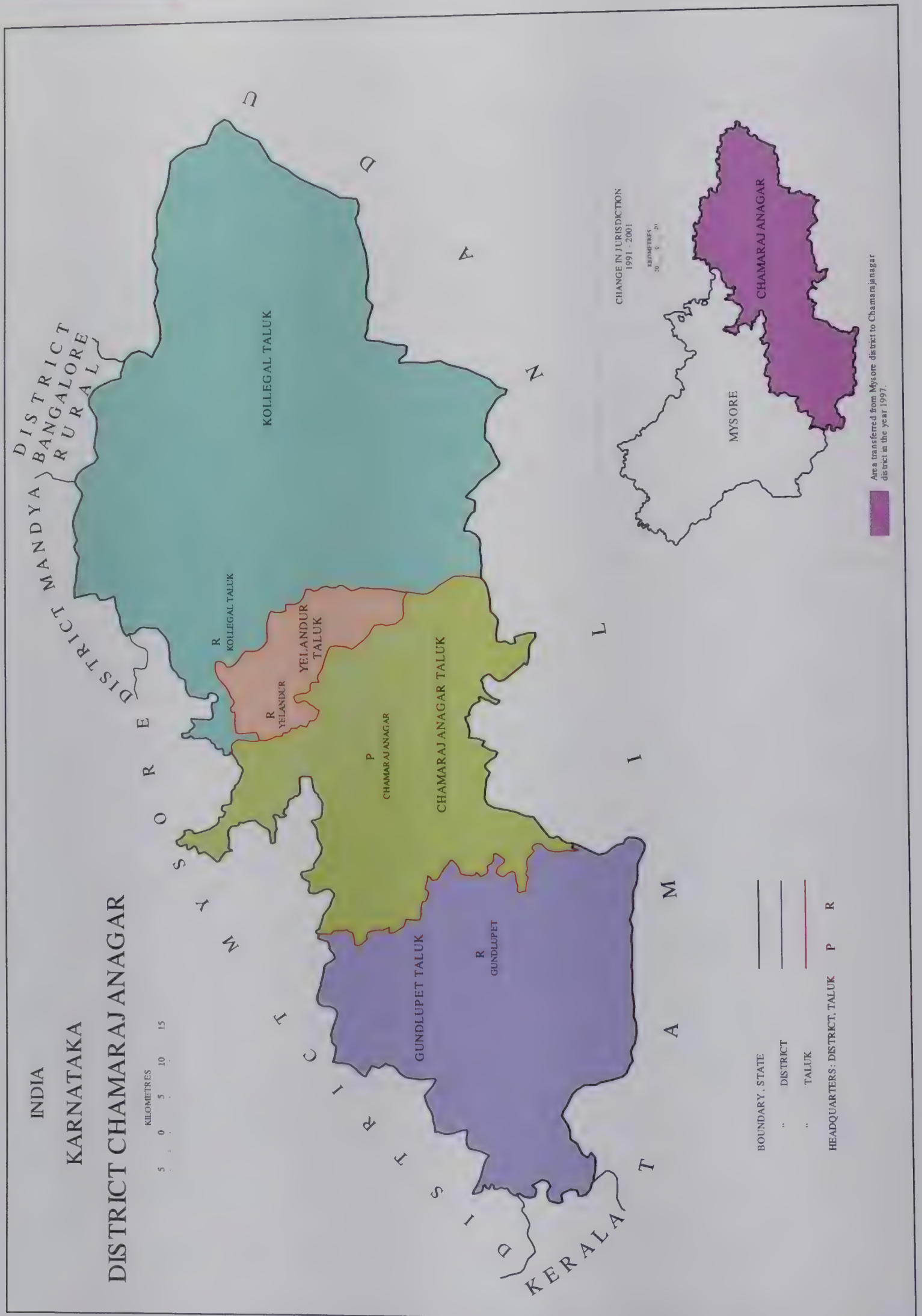
DISTRICT : BIDAR

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 5448.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 2.3 |
| Percent to total state's area | 2.8 | Households with safe drinking water | 79.6 |
| Taluks | 5 | Households with electricity connection | 73.1 |
| CD blocks | 30 | | |
| Towns | 6 | | |
| Villages | 599 | | |
| | | Vital rates | |
| | | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 25.1 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 3.4 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 44 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | | |
| Population | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Persons | 1502373 | Girls marrying below 18 years | 44.9 |
| Males | 771022 | Birth order 3 and above | 45.5 |
| Females | 731351 | Current use of any FP Method | 48.6 |
| Rural (%) | 77.0 | Total unmet need | 13.0 |
| Urban (%) | 23.0 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 87.3 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 19.9 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANC's | 71.8 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 12.1 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 22.6 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 7.9 | Safe delivery | 57.5 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 32.2 | Institutional delivery | 45.6 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 19.6 | Children with full immunization | 63.0 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 276 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 952 | Number of Hospitals | 11 |
| 2001 | 949 | CHCs | 6 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 41 |
| 1991 | 962 | Sub-Centres | 234 |
| 2001 | 941 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 60.9 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.5 |
| Males | 72.5 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 48.8 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 6 |
| Total work participation rate | 37.1 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 6 |
| Female work participation rate | 26.2 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |



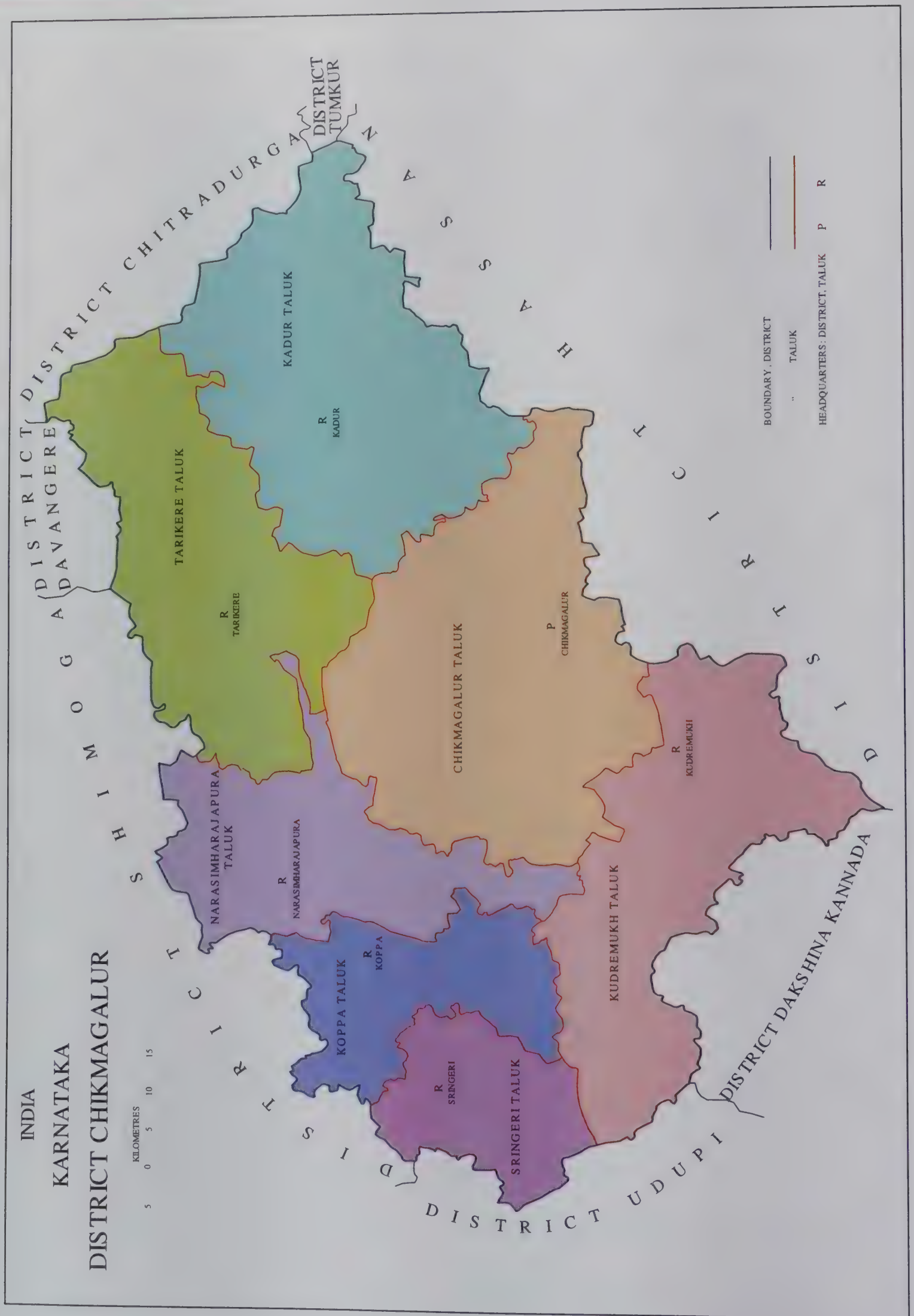
DISTRICT : BIJAPUR

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 10494.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 9.2 |
| Percent to total state's area | 5.5 | Households with safe drinking water | 80.2 |
| Taluks | 5 | Households with electricity connection | 65.6 |
| CD blocks | 18 | | |
| Towns | 6 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 660 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 24.4 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 3.0 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 42 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 50.1 |
| Persons | 1806918 | Birth order 3 and above | 41.6 |
| Males | 926424 | Current use of any FP Method | 49.4 |
| Females | 880494 | Total unmet need | 12.6 |
| Rural (%) | 78.1 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 84.1 |
| Urban (%) | 21.9 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANC's | 63.2 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 18.5 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 21.4 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 1.7 | Safe delivery | 73.5 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.0 | Institutional delivery | 57.2 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 30.8 | Children with full immunization | 49.8 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 17.5 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 172 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 952 | Number of Hospitals | 14 |
| 2001 | 950 | CHCs | 9 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 65 |
| 1991 | 952 | Sub-Centres | 285 |
| 2001 | 928 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 57.0 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 4.3 |
| Males | 69.9 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 43.5 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 13 |
| Total work participation rate | 39.7 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 13 |
| Female work participation rate | 28.5 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |



DISTRICT : CHAMARAJ NAGAR

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|--------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 5101.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 11.5 |
| Percent to total state's area | 2.7 | Households with safe drinking water | 93.2 |
| Taluks | 4 | Households with electricity connection | 64.5 |
| CD blocks | 16 | | |
| Towns | 4 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 424 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 17.9 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.0 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 51 |
| Population | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Persons | 965462 | Girls marrying below 18 years | 34.3 |
| Males | 489940 | Birth order 3 and above | 21.8 |
| Females | 475522 | Current use of any FP Method | 69.3 |
| Rural (%) | 84.7 | Total unmet need | 6.8 |
| Urban (%) | 15.3 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 96.3 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 24.6 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 90.1 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 11.0 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 38.0 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.8 | Safe delivery | 78.9 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 30.6 | Institutional delivery | 71.5 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 9.3 | Children with full immunization | 82.3 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 189 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 953 | Number of Hospitals | 6 |
| 2001 | 971 | CHCs | 4 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 52 |
| 1991 | 961 | Sub-Centres | 246 |
| 2001 | 964 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 50.9 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 1.8 |
| Males | 59.0 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 42.5 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 1 |
| Total work participation rate | 46.4 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 |
| Female work participation rate | 31.1 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |

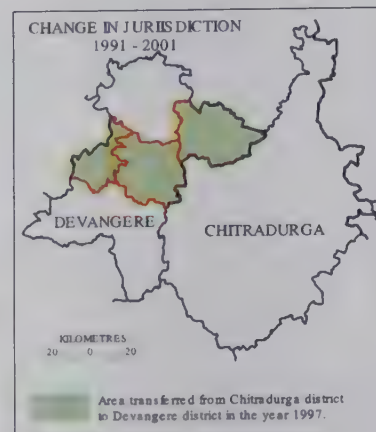


DISTRICT : CHIKMAGALUR

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 7201.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 6.0 |
| Percent to total state's area | 3.8 | Households with safe drinking water | 81.8 |
| Taluks | 7 | Households with electricity connection | 76.6 |
| CD blocks | 32 | | |
| Towns | 9 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 1034 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 18.3 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.9 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 42 |
| | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 6.8 |
| Persons | 1140905 | Birth order 3 and above | 17.5 |
| Males | 574911 | Current use of any FP Method | 70.6 |
| Females | 565994 | Total unmet need | 9.3 |
| Rural (%) | 80.5 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 98.3 |
| Urban (%) | 19.5 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 91.6 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 20.4 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 46.3 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 3.6 | Safe delivery | 80.3 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 7.9 | Institutional delivery | 70.0 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 30.5 | Children with full immunization | 85.6 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 12.2 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 158 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 977 | Number of Hospitals | 13 |
| 2001 | 984 | CHCs | 8 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 51 |
| 1991 | 978 | Sub-Centres | 334 |
| 2001 | 959 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 72.2 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 1.3 |
| Males | 80.3 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 64.0 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 9 |
| Total work participation rate | 45.3 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 9 |
| Female work participation rate | 30.9 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |

INDIA
KARNATAKA
DISTRICT CHITRADURGA

KILOMETRES
5 0 5 10 15



BOUNDARY, STATE

" DISTRICT

" TALUK

HEADQUARTERS: DISTRICT, TALUK P R

DISTRICT : CHITRADURGA

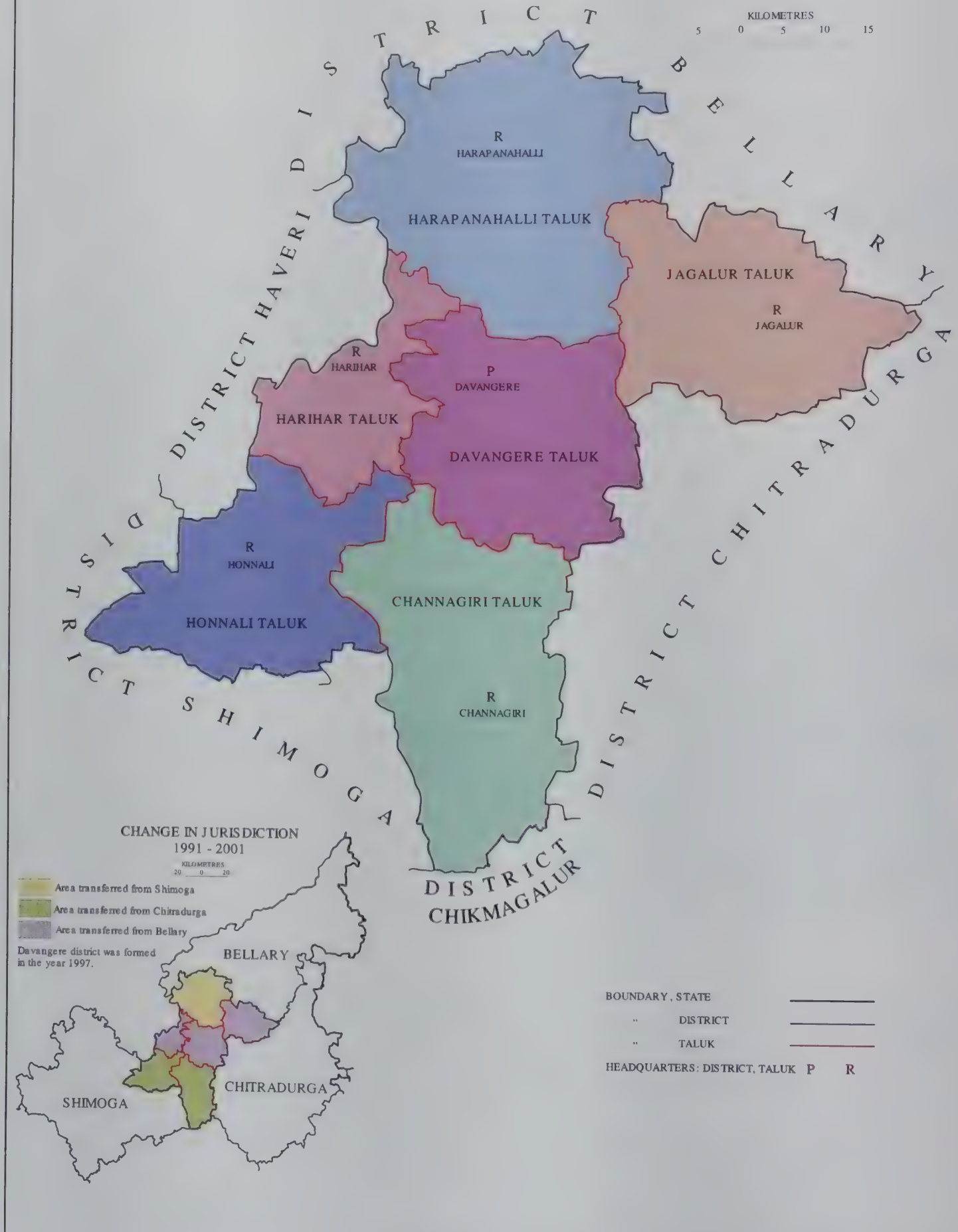
| | | | | |
|--|---------|---|------|--|
| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | | |
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 8440.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 12.5 | |
| Percent to total state's area | 4.4 | Households with safe drinking water | 98.3 | |
| Taluks | 6 | Households with electricity connection | 78.3 | |
| CD blocks | 22 | | | |
| Towns | 6 | Vital rates | | |
| Villages | 946 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 20.4 | |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.3 | |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 50 | |
| | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 26.6 | |
| Persons | 1517896 | Birth order 3 and above | 26.3 | |
| Males | 776221 | Current use of any FP Method | 59.5 | |
| Females | 741675 | Total unmet need | 12.8 | |
| Rural (%) | 81.9 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 92.7 | |
| Urban (%) | 18.1 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 78.7 | |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 22.2 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 34.5 | |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 17.5 | Safe delivery | 69.7 | |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.3 | Institutional delivery | 53.6 | |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 30.9 | Children with full immunization | 79.8 | |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 15.6 | | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 180 | | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | | |
| 1991 | 951 | Number of Hospitals | 16 | |
| 2001 | 955 | CHCs | 12 | |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 57 | |
| 1991 | 967 | Sub-Centres | 273 | |
| 2001 | 946 | | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | | |
| Persons | 64.5 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.8 | |
| Males | 64.7 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - | |
| Females | 53.8 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 6 | |
| Total work participation rate | 47.6 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 3 | |
| Female work participation rate | 37.7 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 | |



DISTRICT : DAKSHINA KANNADA

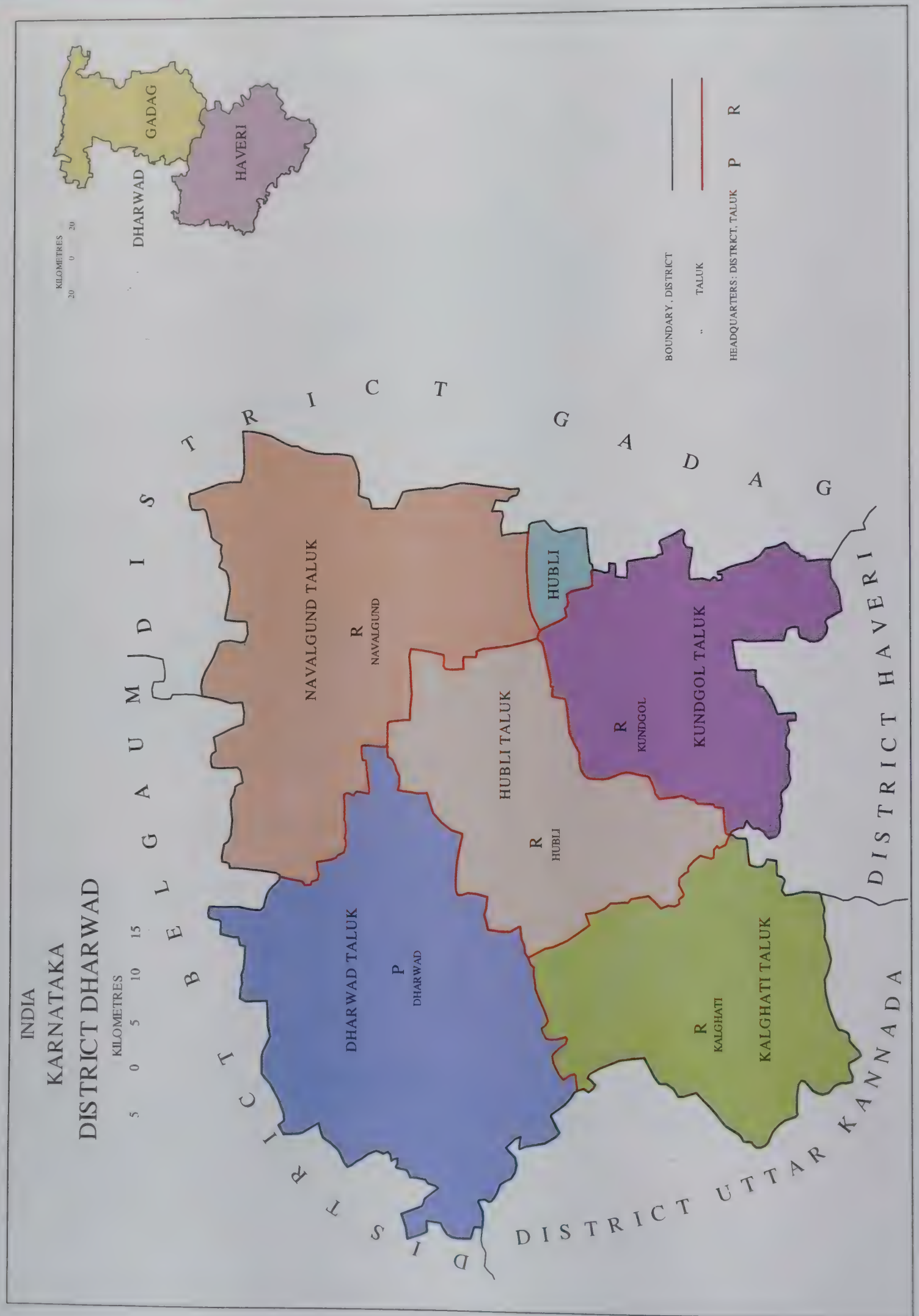
| | | | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 4560.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 4.6 |
| Percent to total state's area | 2.4 | Households with safe drinking water | 38.6 |
| Taluks | 5 | Households with electricity connection | 71.5 |
| CD blocks | 17 | | |
| Towns | 20 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 354 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 17.6 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.7 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | - |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 5.5 |
| Persons | 1897730 | Birth order 3 and above | 27.7 |
| Males | 938434 | Current use of any FP Method | 53.8 |
| Females | 959296 | Total unmet need | 16.9 |
| Rural (%) | 61.6 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 99.7 |
| Urban (%) | 38.4 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 94.7 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 6.9 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 26.9 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 3.3 | Safe delivery | 96.2 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.3 | Institutional delivery | 93.9 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 31.8 | Children with full immunization | 90.1 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 14.6 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 416 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 1020 | Number of Hospitals | 14 |
| 2001 | 1022 | CHCs | 8 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 65 |
| 1991 | 962 | Sub-Centres | 431 |
| 2001 | 952 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 83.4 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.3 |
| Males | 89.7 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 4.0 |
| Females | 77.2 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 13 |
| Total work participation rate | 49.9 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 13 |
| Female work participation rate | 41.7 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |

INDIA
KARNATAKA
DISTRICT DAVANGERE



DISTRICT : DAVANAGERE

| | | | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 5924.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 5.7 |
| Percent to total state's area | 3.1 | Households with safe drinking water | 96.0 |
| Taluks | - | Households with electricity connection | 81.6 |
| CD blocks | 24 | | |
| Towns | 6 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 810 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 20.7 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.4 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 71 |
| Population | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Persons | 1790952 | Girls marrying below 18 years | 18.1 |
| Males | 917705 | Birth order 3 and above | 24.0 |
| Females | 873247 | Current use of any FP Method | 66.2 |
| Rural (%) | 69.7 | Total unmet need | 6.1 |
| Urban (%) | 30.3 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 94.0 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 18.6 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANC's | 86.0 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 11.7 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 12.4 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 7.3 | Safe delivery | 66.8 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 32.6 | Institutional delivery | 55.5 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 14.9 | Children with full immunization | 80.7 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 302 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 942 | Number of Hospitals | 12 |
| 2001 | 952 | CHCs | 7 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 70 |
| 1991 | 953 | Sub-Centres | 291 |
| 2001 | 946 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 67.4 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 1.8 |
| Males | 76.4 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 58.0 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 8 |
| Total work participation rate | 43.8 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 8 |
| Female work participation rate | 30.1 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |



DISTRICT : DHARWAD

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|--|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 4260.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 17.2 |
| Percent to total state's area | 2.2 | Households with safe drinking water | 86.6 |
| Taluks | 5 | Households with electricity connection | 82.5 |
| CD blocks | 14 | | |
| Towns | 6 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 361 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 21.1 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.5 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 34 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | | |
| Population | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Persons | 1604253 | Girls marrying below 18 years | 32.4 |
| Males | 823204 | Birth order 3 and above | 33.8 |
| Females | 781049 | Current use of any FP Method | 60.9 |
| Rural (%) | 45.0 | Total unmet need | 11.1 |
| Urban (%) | 55.0 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 95.4 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 8.2 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 83.8 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 4.4 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 32.7 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 7.3 | Safe delivery | 73.2 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 31.9 | Institutional delivery | 60.1 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 16.7 | Children with full immunization | 70.8 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 377 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 935 | Number of Hospitals | 8 |
| 2001 | 949 | CHCs | 3 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 28 |
| 1991 | 947 | Sub-Centres | 179 |
| 2001 | 943 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 71.6 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 6.3 |
| Males | 80.8 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 30.4 |
| Females | 61.9 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 8 |
| Total work participation rate | 42.7 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 12 |
| Female work participation rate | 28.6 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |



DISTRICT : GADAG

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|---|--------|--|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 4656.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 28.1 |
| Percent to total state's area | 2.4 | Households with safe drinking water | 87.3 |
| Taluks | 5 | Households with electricity connection | 78.7 |
| CD blocks | 11 | | |
| Towns | 9 | | |
| Villages | 329 | | |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Vital rates | |
| | | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 22.0 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.6 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 59 |
| | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | | |
| Persons | 971835 | Girls marrying below 18 years | 44.8 |
| Males | 493533 | Birth order 3 and above | 31.2 |
| Females | 478302 | Current use of any FP Method | 50.6 |
| Rural (%) | 64.8 | Total unmet need | 11.4 |
| Urban (%) | 35.2 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 85.0 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 14.1 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 67.4 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 5.6 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 23.9 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 7.7 | Safe delivery | 67.4 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 31.8 | Institutional delivery | 44.5 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 13.1 | Children with full immunization | 73.0 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 209 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 969 | Number of Hospitals | 13 |
| 2001 | 969 | CHCs | 6 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 29 |
| 1991 | 955 | Sub-Centres | 174 |
| 2001 | 952 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 66.1 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 1.5 |
| Males | 79.3 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 52.5 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 3 |
| Total work participation rate | 47.1 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 3 |
| Female work participation rate | 37.7 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |

INDIA
KARNATAKA
DISTRICT GULBARGA

KILOMETRES
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DISTRICT : GULBARGA

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 16224.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 5.1 |
| Percent to total state's area | 8.5 | Households with safe drinking water | 80.9 |
| Taluks | 10 | Households with electricity connection | 67.6 |
| CD blocks | 48 | | |
| Towns | 17 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 1360 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 26.7 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 3.5 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 60 |
| Population | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Persons | 3130922 | Girls marrying below 18 years | 48.9 |
| Males | 1592789 | Birth order 3 and above | 51.1 |
| Females | 1538133 | Current use of any FP Method | 41.7 |
| Rural (%) | 72.8 | Total unmet need | 17.6 |
| Urban (%) | 27.2 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 80.0 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 22.9 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANC's | 61.8 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 4.9 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 16.0 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 7.0 | Safe delivery | 41.2 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 31.3 | Institutional delivery | 31.1 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 21.3 | Children with full immunization | 48.4 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 193 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 962 | Number of Hospitals | 31 |
| 2001 | 966 | CHCs | 19 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 105 |
| 1991 | 959 | Sub-Centres | 378 |
| 2001 | 938 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 50.0 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 2.0 |
| Males | 61.8 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 20.4 |
| Females | 37.9 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 15 |
| Total work participation rate | 43.1 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 4 |
| Female work participation rate | 34.9 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |

INDIA
KARNATAKA
DISTRICT HASSAN

KILOMETRES
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BOUNDARY, DISTRICT

" TALUK

HEADQUARTERS: DISTRICT, TALUK

P R

DISTRICT : HASSAN

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 6814.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 2.6 |
| Percent to total state's area | 3.6 | Households with safe drinking water | 93.0 |
| Taluks | 8 | Households with electricity connection | 83.5 |
| CD blocks | 38 | | |
| Towns | 9 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 2394 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 17.6 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.9 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | - |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | | |
| Persons | 1721669 | Girls marrying below 18 years | 18.5 |
| Males | 859086 | Birth order 3 and above | 12.0 |
| Females | 862583 | Current use of any FP Method | 71.0 |
| Rural (%) | 82.3 | Total unmet need | 7.7 |
| Urban (%) | 17.7 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 98.7 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 18.1 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 91.0 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 1.5 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 29.6 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.7 | Safe delivery | 82.9 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 31.4 | Institutional delivery | 65.9 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 9.7 | Children with full immunization | 89.3 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 253 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 999 | Number of Hospitals | 22 |
| 2001 | 1004 | CHCs | 15 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 83 |
| 1991 | 967 | Sub-Centres | 420 |
| 2001 | 958 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 68.6 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 1.8 |
| Males | 78.4 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 59.0 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 1 |
| Total work participation rate | 50.2 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 |
| Female work participation rate | 39.7 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |

INDIA
KARNATAKA
DISTRICT HAVERI

KILOMETRES
5 0 5 10 15



BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
" TALUK
HEADQUARTERS: DISTRICT, TALUK P R

DISTRICT : HAVERI

| | | | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 4823.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 8.5 |
| Percent to total state's area | 2.5 | Households with safe drinking water | 97.5 |
| Taluks | 7 | Households with electricity connection | 75.3 |
| CD blocks | 19 | | |
| Towns | 9 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 691 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 21.8 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.6 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 59 |
| | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 30.2 |
| Persons | 1439116 | Birth order 3 and above | 33.4 |
| Males | 740469 | Current use of any FP Method | 57.4 |
| Females | 698647 | Total unmet need | 11.0 |
| Rural (%) | 79.2 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 89.6 |
| Urban (%) | 20.8 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 80.7 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 12.2 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 42.7 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 8.8 | Safe delivery | 64.4 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 7.0 | Institutional delivery | 43.0 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 32.7 | Children with full immunization | 69.9 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 13.4 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 298 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 936 | Number of Hospitals | 16 |
| 2001 | 944 | CHCs | 11 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 50 |
| 1991 | 954 | Sub-Centres | 290 |
| 2001 | 957 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 67.8 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.3 |
| Males | 77.6 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 57.4 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 6 |
| Total work participation rate | 46.3 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 |
| Female work participation rate | 33.7 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |



DISTRICT : KODAGU

| | | | |
|--|--------|---|------|
| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 4102.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 4.0 |
| Percent to total state's area | 2.1 | Households with safe drinking water | 53.1 |
| Taluks | 3 | Households with electricity connection | 61.2 |
| CD blocks | 16 | | |
| Towns | 5 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 291 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 19.2 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.0 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | - |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 2.2 |
| Persons | 548561 | Birth order 3 and above | 19.9 |
| Males | 274831 | Current use of any FP Method | 64.6 |
| Females | 273730 | Total unmet need | 14.4 |
| Rural (%) | 86.3 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 99.1 |
| Urban (%) | 13.7 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 89.8 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 12.3 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 40.3 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 8.4 | Safe delivery | 84.3 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 7.7 | Institutional delivery | 75.8 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 29.2 | Children with full immunization | 91.6 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 12.3 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 134 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 979 | Number of Hospitals | 16 |
| 2001 | 996 | CHCs | 8 |
| | | PHCs | 29 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | Sub-Centres | 188 |
| 1991 | 957 | | |
| 2001 | 977 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 78.0 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 1.0 |
| Males | 83.7 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 72.3 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 4 |
| Total work participation rate | 48.6 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 4 |
| Female work participation rate | 36.2 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |

INDIA
KARNATAKA
DISTRICT KOLAR

KILOMETRES
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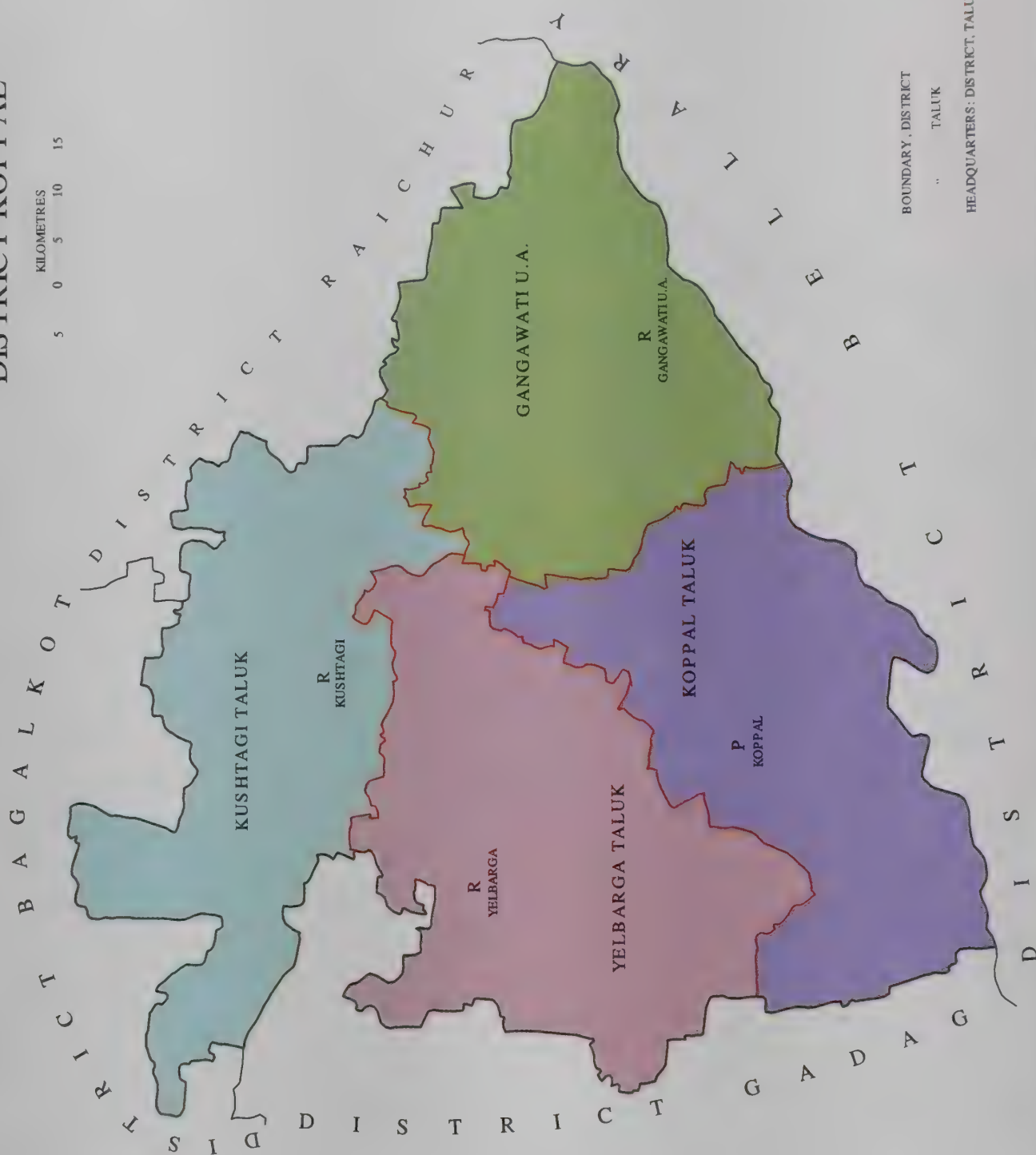
DISTRICT : KOLAR

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 8223.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 10.8 |
| Percent to total state's area | 4.3 | Households with safe drinking water | 97.2 |
| Taluks | 11 | Households with electricity connection | 85.7 |
| CD blocks | 53 | | |
| Towns | 12 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 2919 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 20.5 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.5 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 61 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 26.3 |
| Persons | 2536069 | Birth order 3 and above | 25.9 |
| Males | 1286193 | Current use of any FP Method | 65.3 |
| Females | 1249876 | Total unmet need | 10.6 |
| Rural (%) | 75.3 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 94.4 |
| Urban (%) | 24.7 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 86.9 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 26.5 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 40.9 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 8.1 | Safe delivery | 72.5 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.5 | Institutional delivery | 53.2 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 30.4 | Children with full immunization | 86.9 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 14.4 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 308 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 965 | Number of Hospitals | 23 |
| 2001 | 972 | CHCs | 13 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 82 |
| 1991 | 971 | Sub-Centres | 385 |
| 2001 | 959 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 62.8 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 1.0 |
| Males | 73.2 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 52.2 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 12 |
| Total work participation rate | 48.7 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 9 |
| Female work participation rate | 39.0 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |

INDIA

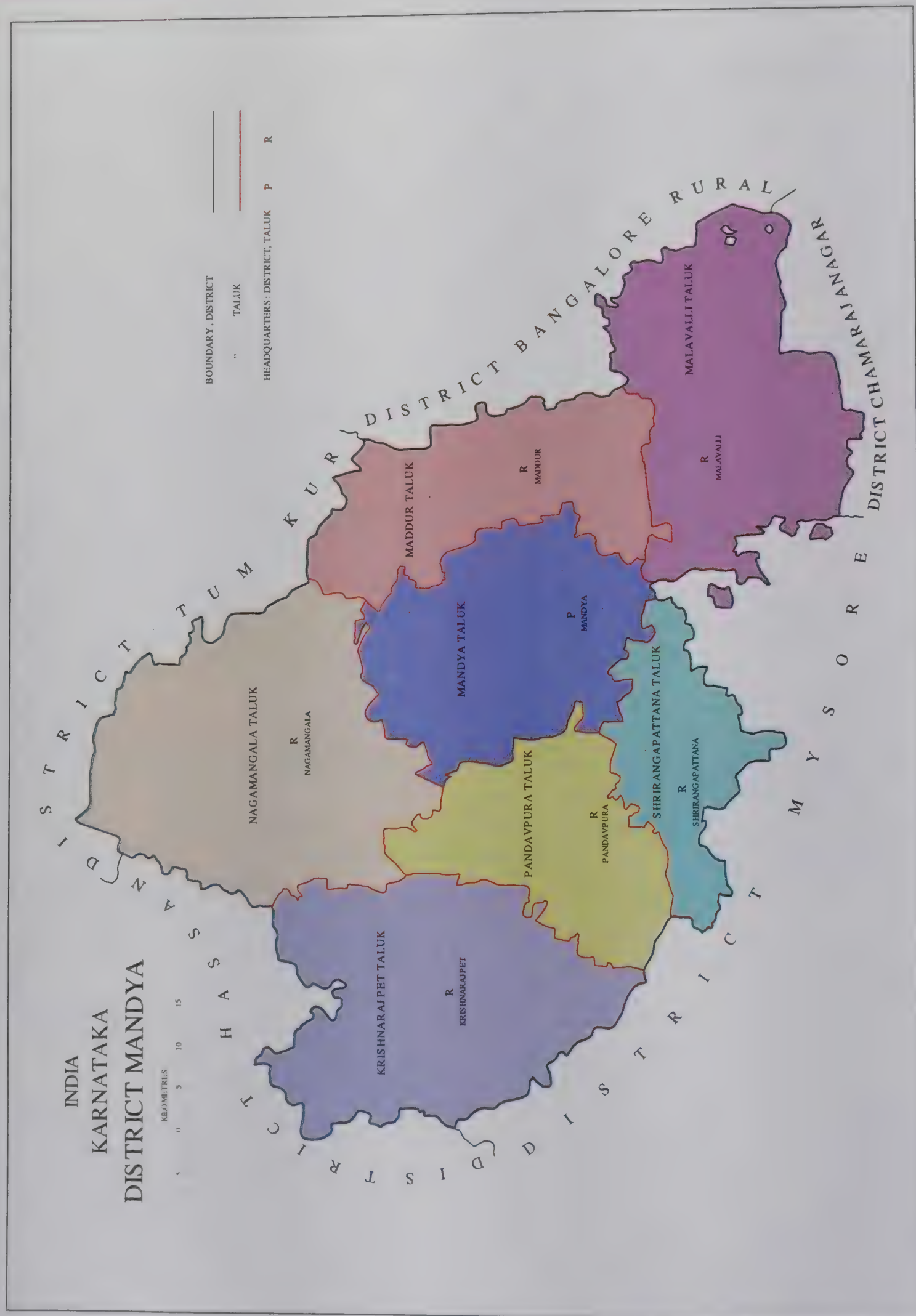
KARNATAKA

DISTRICT KOPPAL

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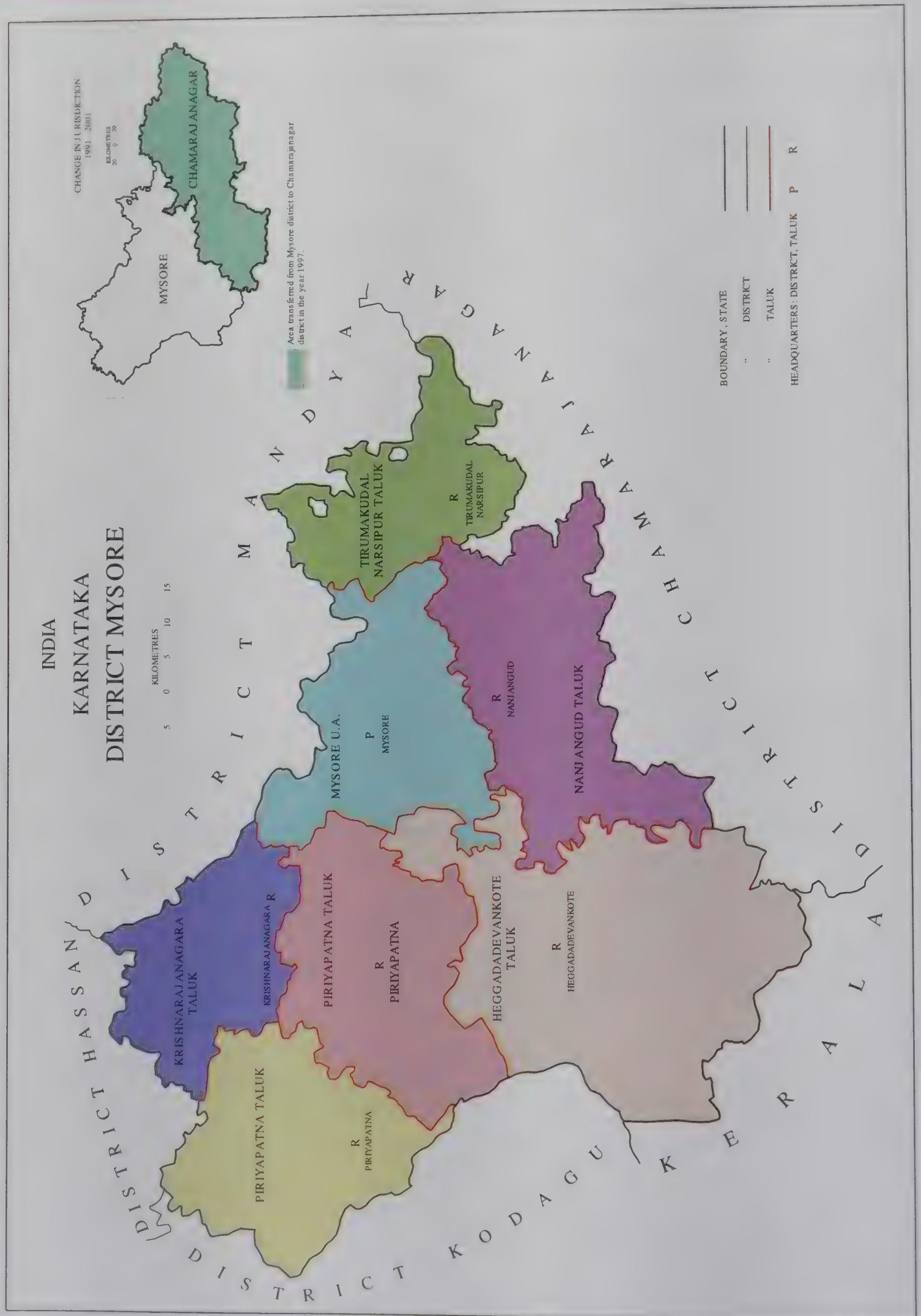
DISTRICT : KOPPAL

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 7189.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 33.8 |
| Percent to total state's area | 3.7 | Households with safe drinking water | 92.6 |
| Taluks | 4 | Households with electricity connection | 67.1 |
| CD blocks | 20 | | |
| Towns | 5 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 594 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 27.4 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 3.4 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 103 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 51.4 |
| Persons | 1196089 | Birth order 3 and above | 50.6 |
| Males | 603312 | Current use of any FP Method | 43.0 |
| Females | 592777 | Total unmet need | 12.9 |
| Rural (%) | 83.4 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 81.1 |
| Urban (%) | 16.6 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANC's | 61.2 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 15.5 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 29.8 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 11.6 | Safe delivery | 52.8 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 6.3 | Institutional delivery | 20.6 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 31.2 | Children with full immunization | 49.9 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 24.8 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 166 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 981 | Number of Hospitals | 14 |
| 2001 | 983 | CHCs | 9 |
| | | PHCs | 43 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | Sub-Centres | 183 |
| 1991 | 961 | | |
| 2001 | 953 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 54.1 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 2.3 |
| Males | 68.4 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 39.6 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 8 |
| Total work participation rate | 46.4 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 8 |
| Female work participation rate | 38.9 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |



DISTRICT : MANDYA

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 4961 | Households with kutchha houses | 8.9 |
| Percent to total state's area | 2.6 | Households with safe drinking water | 93.2 |
| Taluks | 7 | Households with electricity connection | 78.7 |
| CD blocks | 31 | | |
| Towns | 8 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 1369 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 16.9 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.9 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 64 |
| | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 29.9 |
| Persons | 1763705 | Birth order 3 and above | 14.7 |
| Males | 888034 | Current use of any FP Method | 73.7 |
| Females | 875671 | Total unmet need | 8.4 |
| Rural (%) | 84.0 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 97.4 |
| Urban (%) | 16.0 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 95.3 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 14.0 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 35.4 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 1.0 | Safe delivery | 91.0 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 9.2 | Institutional delivery | 70.2 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 30.8 | Children with full immunization | 85.0 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 7.3 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 356 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 963 | Number of Hospitals | 15 |
| 2001 | 986 | CHCs | 9 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 71 |
| 1991 | 959 | Sub-Centres | 375 |
| 2001 | 934 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 61.0 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 1.3 |
| Males | 70.5 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 51.5 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 5 |
| Total work participation rate | 47.7 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 2 |
| Female work participation rate | 33.9 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |



DISTRICT : MYSORE

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 6854.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 5.1 |
| Percent to total state's area | 3.6 | Households with safe drinking water | 95.2 |
| Taluks | 7 | Households with electricity connection | 78.5 |
| CD blocks | 33 | | |
| Towns | 11 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 1216 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 18.9 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.1 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 86 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | | |
| Persons | 2641027 | Girls marrying below 18 years | 25.2 |
| Males | 1344670 | Birth order 3 and above | 19.8 |
| Females | 1296357 | Current use of any FP Method | 67.5 |
| Rural (%) | 62.8 | Total unmet need | 7.4 |
| Urban (%) | 37.2 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 95.6 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 17.7 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANC's | 85.0 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 10.3 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 16.4 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.1 | Safe delivery | 69.2 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 31.7 | Institutional delivery | 64.9 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 15.8 | Children with full immunization | 91.4 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 385 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 953 | Number of Hospitals | 23 |
| 2001 | 964 | CHCs | 15 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 96 |
| 1991 | 967 | Sub-Centres | 432 |
| 2001 | 962 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 63.5 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 2.0 |
| Males | 70.9 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 13.6 |
| Females | 55.8 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 10 |
| Total work participation rate | 42.0 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 14 |
| Female work participation rate | 25.3 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |

INDIA
KARNATAKA
DISTRICT RAICHUR

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DISTRICT : RAICHUR

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 6827.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 31.7 |
| Percent to total state's area | 3.6 | Households with safe drinking water | 76.6 |
| Taluks | 5 | Households with electricity connection | 64.3 |
| CD blocks | 37 | | |
| Towns | 9 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 830 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 26.5 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 3.3 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 67 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 59.4 |
| Persons | 1669762 | Birth order 3 and above | 48.7 |
| Males | 841840 | Current use of any FP Method | 42.2 |
| Females | 827922 | Total unmet need | 14.0 |
| Rural (%) | 74.8 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 69.7 |
| Urban (%) | 25.2 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANC's | 80.6 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 19.0 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 30.3 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 18.1 | Safe delivery | 47.3 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 5.9 | Institutional delivery | 20.6 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 31.4 | Children with full immunization | 45.3 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 23.5 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 245 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 978 | Number of Hospitals | 9 |
| 2001 | 983 | CHCs | 5 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 47 |
| 1991 | 968 | Sub-Centres | 196 |
| 2001 | 964 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 48.8 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.8 |
| Males | 61.5 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 35.9 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 16 |
| Total work participation rate | 43.9 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 |
| Female work participation rate | 34.7 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |



DISTRICT : SHIMOGA

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 8477.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 7.5 |
| Percent to total state's area | 4.4 | Households with safe drinking water | 72.6 |
| Taluks | 7 | Households with electricity connection | 78.3 |
| CD blocks | 40 | | |
| Towns | 9 | | |
| Villages | 1443 | | |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Vital rates | |
| Population | | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 19.5 |
| Persons | 1642545 | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.0 |
| Males | 830559 | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | - |
| Females | 811986 | | |
| Rural (%) | 65.2 | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Urban (%) | 34.8 | Girls marrying below 18 years | 8.9 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 16.4 | Birth order 3 and above | 25.7 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 3.4 | Current use of any FP Method | 72.2 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 7.2 | Total unmet need | 7.8 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 31.4 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 97.7 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 13.1 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANC's | 90.1 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 194 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 39.0 |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Safe delivery | 81.3 |
| 1991 | 964 | Institutional delivery | 69.2 |
| 2001 | 978 | Children with full immunization | 87.3 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 964 | Number of Hospitals | 15 |
| 2001 | 956 | CHCs | 9 |
| | | PHCs | 56 |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Sub-Centres | 307 |
| Persons | 74.5 | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Males | 82.0 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 1.3 |
| Females | 66.9 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Total work participation rate | 43.5 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 9 |
| Female work participation rate | 28.0 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 7 |
| | | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |

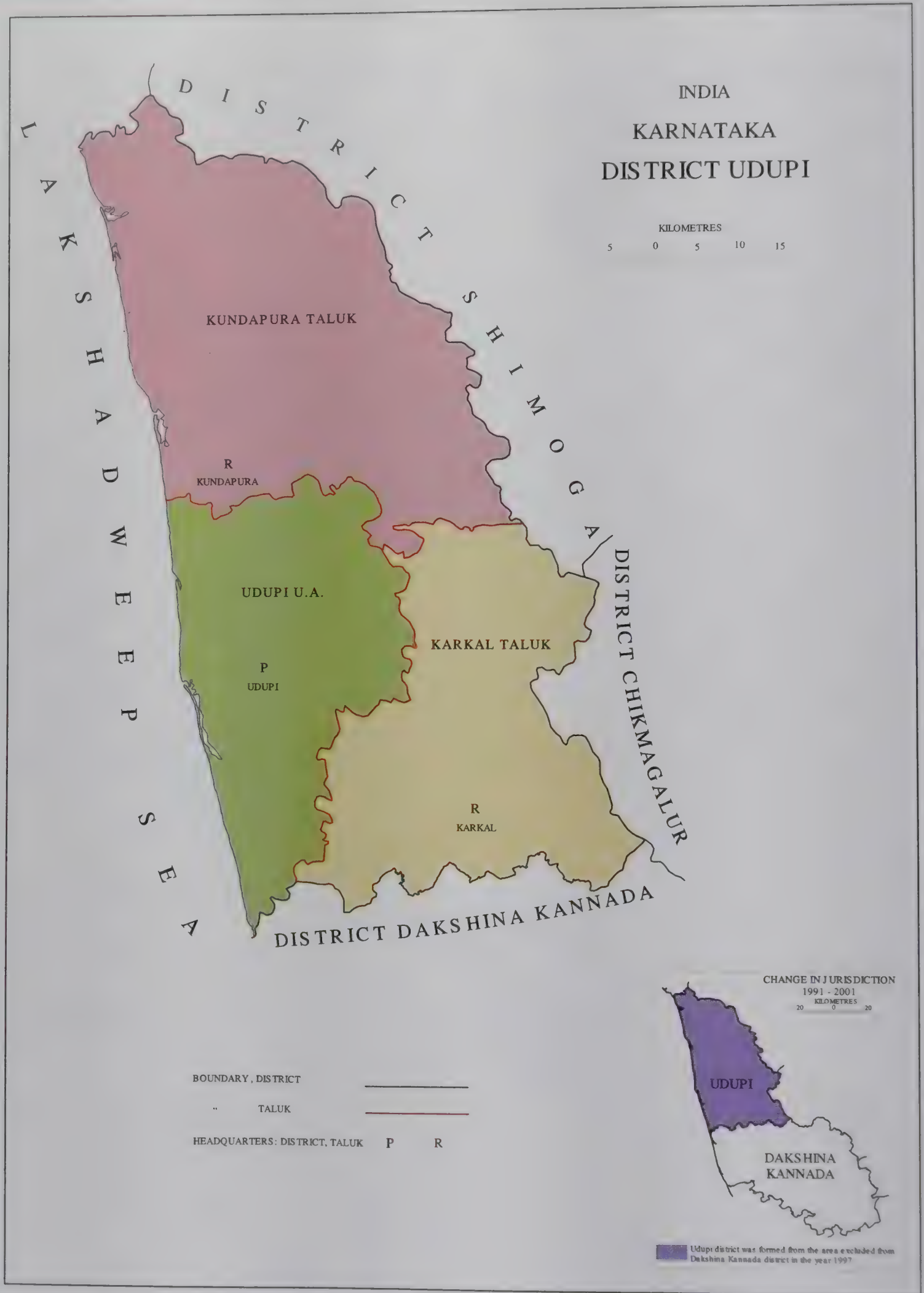
INDIA
KARNATAKA
DISTRICT TUMKUR

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DISTRICT : TUMKUR

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|---|---------|--|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 10597.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 13.8 |
| Percent to total state's area | 5.5 | Households with safe drinking water | 96.9 |
| Taluks | 10 | Households with electricity connection | 79.9 |
| CD blocks | 50 | | |
| Towns | 11 | | |
| Villages | 2574 | | |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Vital rates | |
| Population | | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 18.3 |
| Persons | 2584711 | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.2 |
| Males | 1313801 | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 62 |
| Females | 1270910 | | |
| Rural (%) | 80.4 | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Urban (%) | 19.6 | Girls marrying below 18 years | 25.7 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 18.3 | Birth order 3 and above | 21.6 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 7.5 | Current use of any FP Method | 60.5 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 9.1 | Total unmet need | 12.9 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 30.5 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 94.2 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 12.1 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANC's | 83.6 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 244 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 51.4 |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Safe delivery | 81.2 |
| 1991 | 959 | Institutional delivery | 63.9 |
| 2001 | 967 | Children with full immunization | 90.8 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 970 | Number of Hospitals | 14 |
| 2001 | 949 | CHCs | 10 |
| | | PHCs | 97 |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Sub-Centres | 477 |
| Persons | 67.0 | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Males | 76.8 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.8 |
| Females | 56.9 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Total work participation rate | 51.0 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 14 |
| Female work participation rate | 41.3 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 6 |
| | | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |



DISTRICT : UDUPI

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | | |
|--|---------|---|---------------------|-----|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 3880.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 6.8 | |
| Percent to total state's area | 2.0 | Households with safe drinking water | 19.5 | |
| Taluks | 3 | Households with electricity connection | 69.7 | |
| CD blocks | 9 | | | |
| Towns | 6 | Vital rates | | |
| Villages | 248 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 15.0 | |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.5 | |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | - | |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 1.1 | |
| Persons | 1112243 | Birth order 3 and above | 18.6 | |
| Males | 522231 | Current use of any FP Method | 69.0 | |
| Females | 590012 | Total unmet need | 9.8 | |
| Rural (%) | 81.4 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 99.6 | |
| Urban (%) | 18.6 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 99.0 | |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 6.1 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 49.9 | |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 3.7 | Safe delivery | 97.5 | |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 10.6 | Institutional delivery | 94.1 | |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 32.2 | Children with full immunization | 88.9 | |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 7.1 | | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 287 | | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | | |
| | 1991 | 1134 | Number of Hospitals | 10 |
| | 2001 | 1130 | CHCs | 6 |
| | | | PHCs | 63 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | | Sub-Centres | 293 |
| | 1991 | 972 | | |
| | 2001 | 958 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | | |
| Persons | 81.2 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.5 | |
| Males | 88.2 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - | |
| Females | 75.2 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 4 | |
| Total work participation rate | 43.9 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 2 | |
| Female work participation rate | 33.9 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 | |

INDIA
KARNATAKA
DISTRICT UTTAR KANNADA

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DISTRICT : UTTARA KANNADA**General information**

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 10291.0 |
| Percent to total state's area | 5.4 |
| Taluks | 11 |
| CD blocks | 35 |
| Towns | 13 |
| Villages | 1246 |

**Demographic particulars
(Census, 2001)**

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Population | |
| Persons | 1353644 |
| Males | 686876 |
| Females | 666768 |
| Rural (%) | 71.3 |
| Urban (%) | 28.7 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 7.5 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 1.8 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.0 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 31.3 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 10.9 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 132 |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | |

| | |
|--|-----|
| 1991 | 949 |
| 2001 | 971 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | |
| 1991 | 949 |
| 2001 | 946 |

Literacy rate (7+)

| | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| Persons | 76.6 |
| Males | 84.5 |
| Females | 68.5 |
| Total work participation rate | 42.9 |
| Female work participation rate | 27.8 |

Household amenities, (%), Census 2001

| | |
|--|------|
| Households with kutchha houses | 8.6 |
| Households with safe drinking water | 33.5 |
| Households with electricity connection | 80.5 |

Vital rates

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 19.7 |
| Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.2 |
| Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 34 |

**Key RCH indicators from District Level
Household Survey, 2002-04 (%)**

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Girls marrying below 18 years | 7.8 |
| Birth order 3 and above | 26.5 |
| Current use of any FP Method | 58.9 |
| Total unmet need | 13.1 |
| Pregnant women with any ANC | 98.8 |
| Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 95.3 |
| Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 43.0 |
| Safe delivery | 85.9 |
| Institutional delivery | 74.6 |
| Children with full immunization | 90.7 |

**Medical/Health Infrastructures/
Institutions**

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Number of Hospitals | 23 |
| CHCs | 12 |
| PHCs | 62 |
| Sub-Centres | 120 |

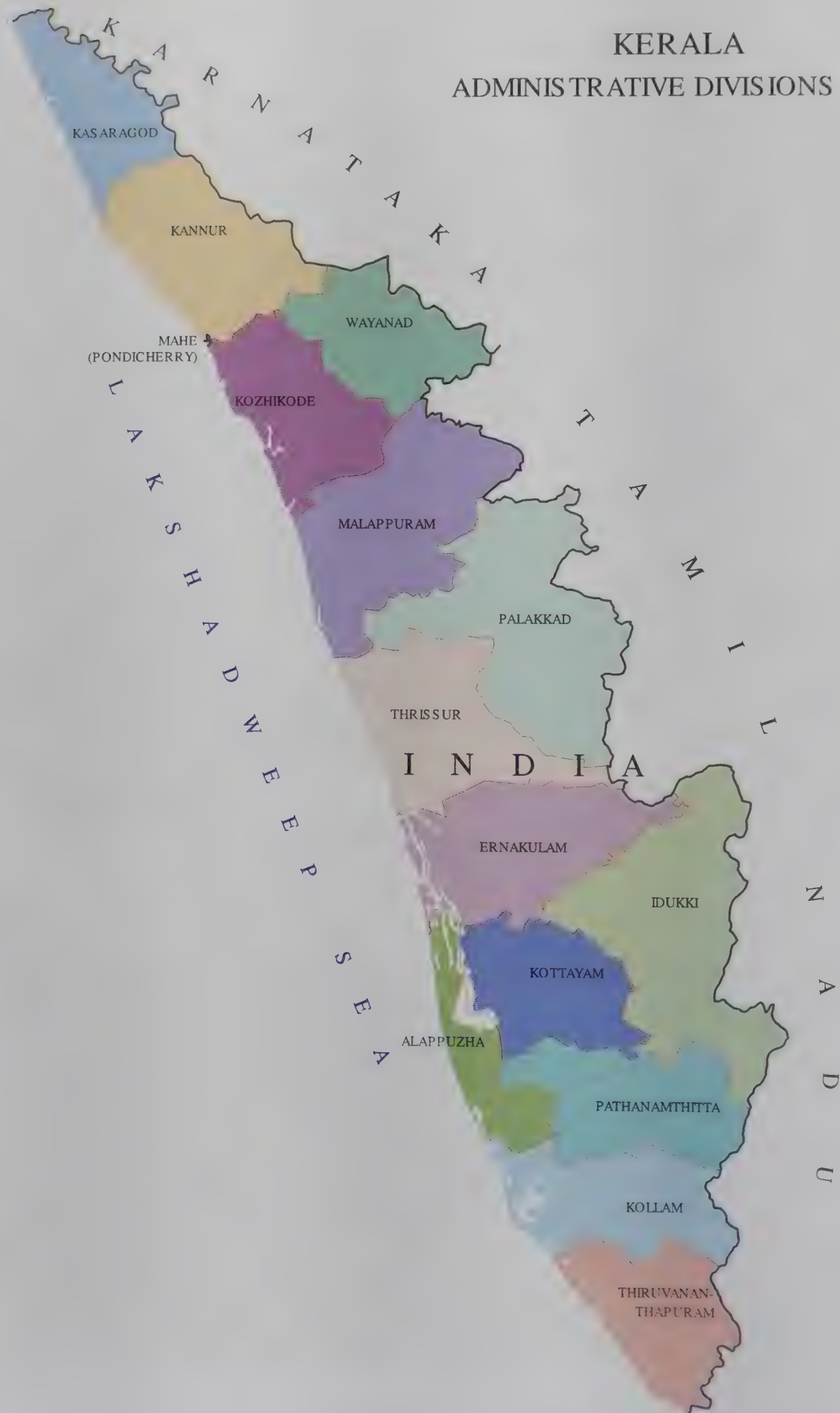
Information on HIV/AIDS

| | |
|---|-----|
| HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.0 |
| HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 8 |
| Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 4 |
| Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |



Kerala

KERALA ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 2001



STATE PROFILE: KERALA

Key Demographic, Health and RCH Indicators at a glance

General information

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 38863 |
| Districts | 14 |
| Taluks | 63 |
| Community Development Blocks | 152 |
| Gram Panchayats | 991 |
| Villages | 1364 |
| Towns | 159 |
| Municipalities | 53 |
| Municipal corporations | 5 |

Demographic particulars (Census, 2001)

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population | |
| Persons | 31841374 |
| Males | 15468614 |
| Females | 16372760 |
| Rural (%) | 74.0 |
| Urban (%) | 26.0 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 9.8 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 1.1 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 10.5 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 28.1 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 9.4 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 819 |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | 1058 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | 960 |
| Literacy rate (7+) | |
| Persons | 90.9 |
| Males | 94.2 |
| Females | 87.7 |
| Work participation rate | 32.3 |
| Female work participation rate | 15.4 |
| Proportion of people living below poverty line (1999-2000) | 12.7 |
| Per capita net state domestic product at current prices in rupees, 2003-04 (provisional) | 24492 |

Human Development Index (HDI), 2001 (among 26 states)

| | |
|-------|-------|
| Value | 0.790 |
| Rank | 2 |

Social Development Index (SDI), 2001 (among 16 major states)

| | |
|-------|------|
| Rural | |
| Value | 68.7 |
| Rank | 1 |
| Urban | |
| Value | 62.9 |
| Rank | 3 |

Household amenities (%), Census 2001

| | |
|--|------|
| Households with kutchha houses | 10.2 |
| Households with safe drinking water | 23.4 |
| Households with electricity connection | 70.2 |

Vital indices

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| Crude Birth Rate (CBR), 2005, SRS | 15.0 |
| Total Fertility Rate (TFR), 2004, SRS | 1.7 |

Age Specific Fertility Rates, 2004, SRS

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| 15-19 years | 21.3 |
| 20-24 years | 135.1 |
| 25-29 years | 124.4 |
| 30-34 years | 53.1 |
| 35-39 years | 12.8 |
| 40-44 years | 1.2 |
| 45-49 years | 0.2 |

General Fertility Rate, 2004, SRS 53.7

Gross Reproduction Rate, 2004, SRS 0.8

Life Expectancy at Birth, 1999-2003, SRS 73.6

Crude Death Rate (CDR), 2005, SRS 6.4

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), 2001-03, RGI 110

Under five mortality rate, 2004, SRS 3

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), 2005, SRS 14

Neo-natal mortality rate, 2004, SRS 9

Early neo-natal mortality rate, 2004, SRS 8

Late neo-natal mortality rate, 2004, SRS 1

Post neo-natal mortality rate, 2004, SRS 3

Peri-natal mortality rate, 2004, SRS 16

Still birth rate, 2004, SRS 8

Key RCH and nutrition indicators (%)

Girls marrying below 18 years, DLHS, 2002-04 6.6

Birth order 3 and above, DLHS, 2002-04 15.5

Current use of any FP method, DLHS, 2002-04 68.5

Total unmet need, DLHS, 2002-04 15.2

Pregnant women with any ANC, DLHS, 2002-04 99.7

Pregnant women with 3 + ANCs, DLHS, 2002-04 96.9

Pregnant women received IFA tablets, DLHS, 2002-04 73.6

Safe delivery, DLHS, 2002-04 98.3

Institutional delivery, DLHS, 2002-04 97.8

Children with full immunization (12-35 months), DLHS, 2002-04 81.2

Children under 3 years who are underweight, NFHS-3, 2005-06 28.8

Children under 3 years who are stunted, NFHS-3, 2005-06 21.1

Children under 3 years who are wasted, NFHS-3, 2005-06 16.1

Children age 6-35 months who are anaemic, NFHS-3, 2005-06 55.7

Ever married women age 15-49 years who are anaemic, NFHS-3, 2005-06 32.3

Medical/Health Infrastructures/Institutions

Number of Hospitals 1310

Community Health Centres (CHCs) 115

Primary Health Centres (PHCs) 933

Sub Centres (SCs) 5094

Information on HIV/AIDS (%)

Women who have heard of HIV/AIDS, NFHS-3, 2005-06 95.0

Men who have heard of HIV/AIDS, NFHS-3, 2005-06 98.6

Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting

HIV/AIDS, NFHS-3, 2005-06 70.6

Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting

HIV/AIDS, NFHS-3, 2005-06 85.6

HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) 0.3

HIV+ among STD clinics (%) 2.6

Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) 37

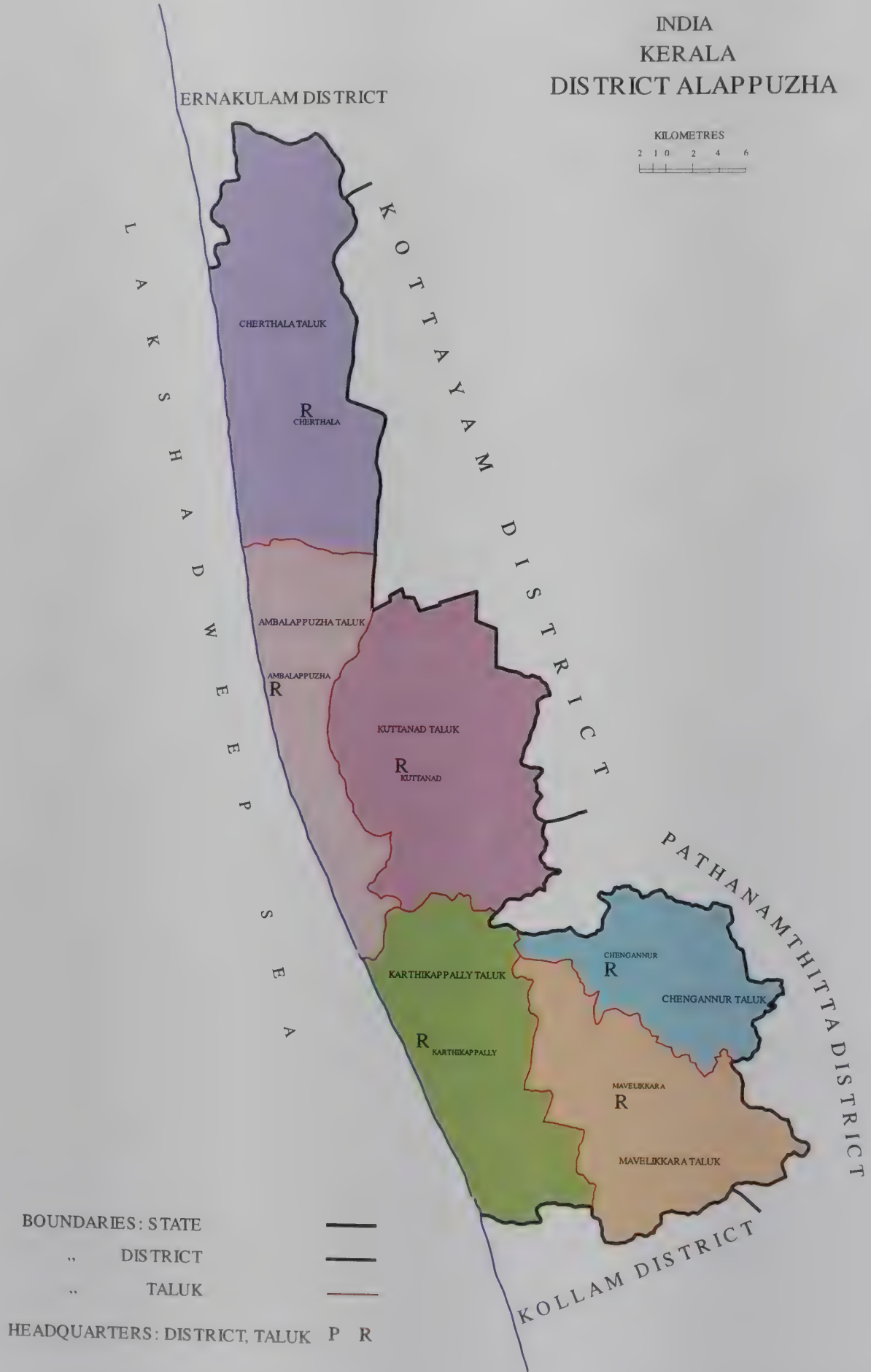
Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) 10

Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres 4

Districts at a Glance

INDIA
KERALA
DISTRICT ALAPPUZHA

KILOMETRES
2 1 0 2 4 6



DISTRICT : ALAPPUZHA

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|-------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 1414.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 12.3 |
| Percent to total state's area | 3.6 | Households with safe drinking water | 36.5 |
| Taluks | 6 | Households with electricity connection | 74.6 |
| CD blocks | 14 | | |
| Towns | 6 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 77 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 15.2 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.5 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 8 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 0.0 |
| Persons | 2109160 | Birth order 3 and above | 7.9 |
| Males | 1014529 | Current use of any FP Method | 74.9 |
| Females | 1094631 | Total unmet need | 7.2 |
| Rural (%) | 70.5 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 100.0 |
| Urban (%) | 29.5 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 97.2 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 9.4 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 64.2 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.1 | Safe delivery | 100.0 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 12.9 | Institutional delivery | 98.7 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 25.0 | Children with full immunization | 89.5 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 5.4 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 1492 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 1051 | Number of Hospitals | 10 |
| 2001 | 1079 | CHCs | 8 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs (Including MCH Centres) | 65 |
| 1991 | 946 | Sub-Centres | 368 |
| 2001 | 956 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 93.4 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | - |
| Males | 96.3 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 2.8 |
| Females | 90.8 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 3 |
| Total work participation rate | 34.3 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 |
| Female work participation rate | 20.3 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |

INDIA
KERALA
DISTRICT ERNAKULAM

KILOMETRES
2 1 0 2 4 6

COIMBATORE
(TAMIL NADU)

THRISSUR DISTRICT

ALUVA TALUK

R
ALUVA

KUNNATHUNAD
P

KUNNATHUNAD TALUK

KOTHAMANGALAM TALUK

R
KOTHAMANGALAM

IDUKKI DISTRICT

MUVATTUPUZHA
R

MUVATTUPUZHA TALUK

KANAYANNUR TALUK

KOCHITALUK

ALAPPUZHA
DISTRICT

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

BOUNDARIES: STATE
" DISTRICT
" TALUK
P R
HEADQUARTERS: DISTRICT, TALUK

DISTRICT : ERNAKULUM

| General information | | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|--|---|-------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 2950.0 | | Households with kutchha houses | 2.9 |
| Percent to total state's area | 7.6 | | Households with safe drinking water | 48.5 |
| Taluks | 7 | | Households with electricity connection | 85.0 |
| CD blocks | 18 | | | |
| Towns | 16 | | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 90 | | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 15.7 |
| | | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.5 |
| | | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 14 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 0.5 |
| Persons | 3105798 | | Birth order 3 and above | 10.3 |
| Males | 1538397 | | Current use of any FP Method | 74.2 |
| Females | 1567401 | | Total unmet need | 8.6 |
| Rural (%) | 52.4 | | Pregnant women with any ANC | 99.1 |
| Urban (%) | 47.6 | | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 97.5 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 8.5 | | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 82.4 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.3 | | Safe delivery | 100.0 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 11.4 | | Institutional delivery | 100.0 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 24.9 | | Children with full immunization | 74.5 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 10.2 | | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 1053 | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | | Number of Hospitals | 22 |
| 1991 | 1000 | | CHCs | 10 |
| 2001 | 1019 | | PHCs (Including MCH Centres) | 78 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | | Sub-Centres | 351 |
| 1991 | 949 | | | |
| 2001 | 954 | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | - |
| Persons | 93.2 | | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 4.5 |
| Males | 95.8 | | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 2 |
| Females | 90.7 | | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 |
| Total work participation rate | 36.0 | | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |
| Female work participation rate | 17.2 | | | |

INDIA
KERALA
DISTRICT IDUKKI

KILOMETRES
2 1 0 2 4 6

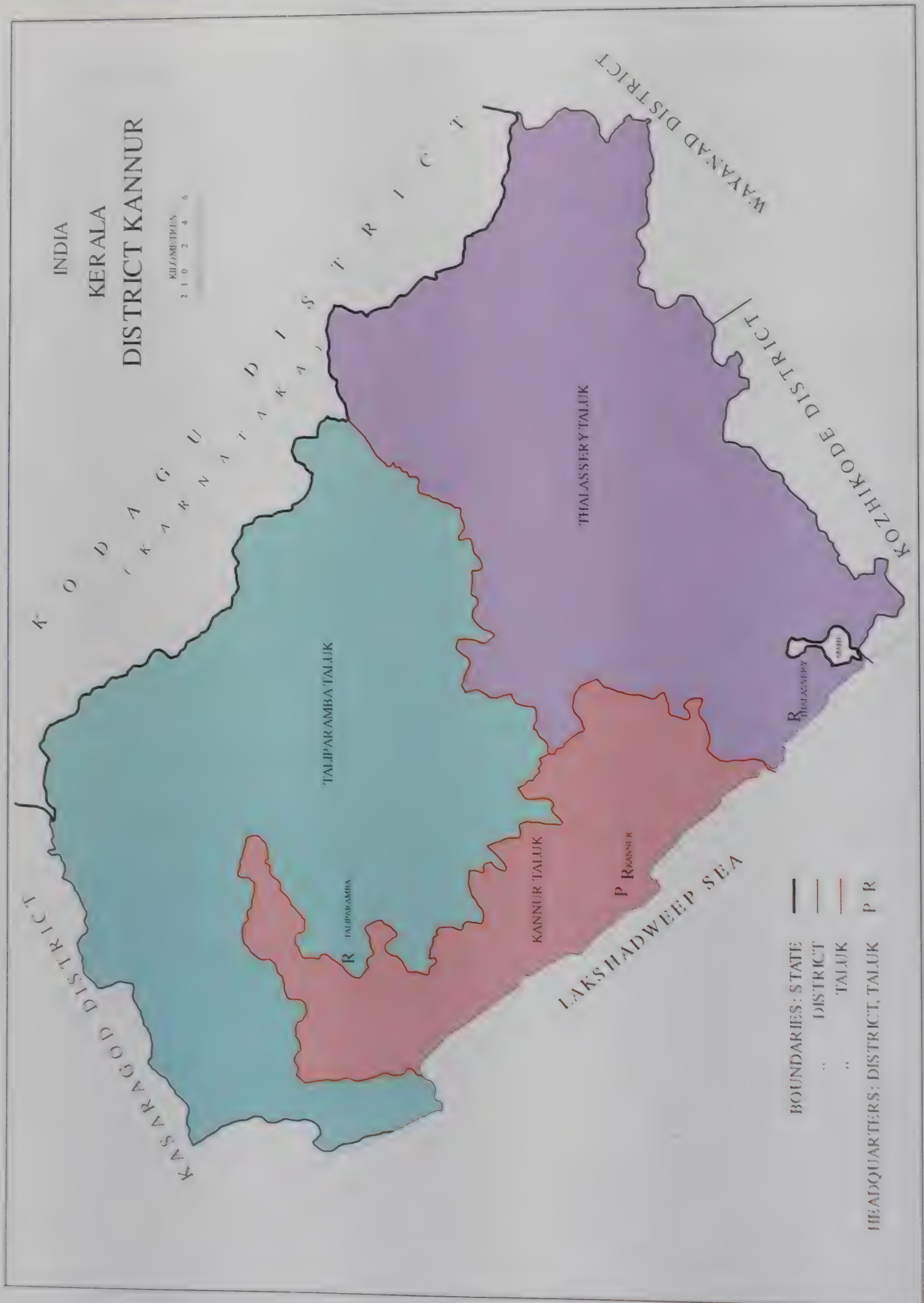



BOUNDARIES: STATE ———
 " DISTRICT ———
 " TALUK ———

HEADQUARTERS: DISTRICT, TALUK P R

DISTRICT : IDUKKI

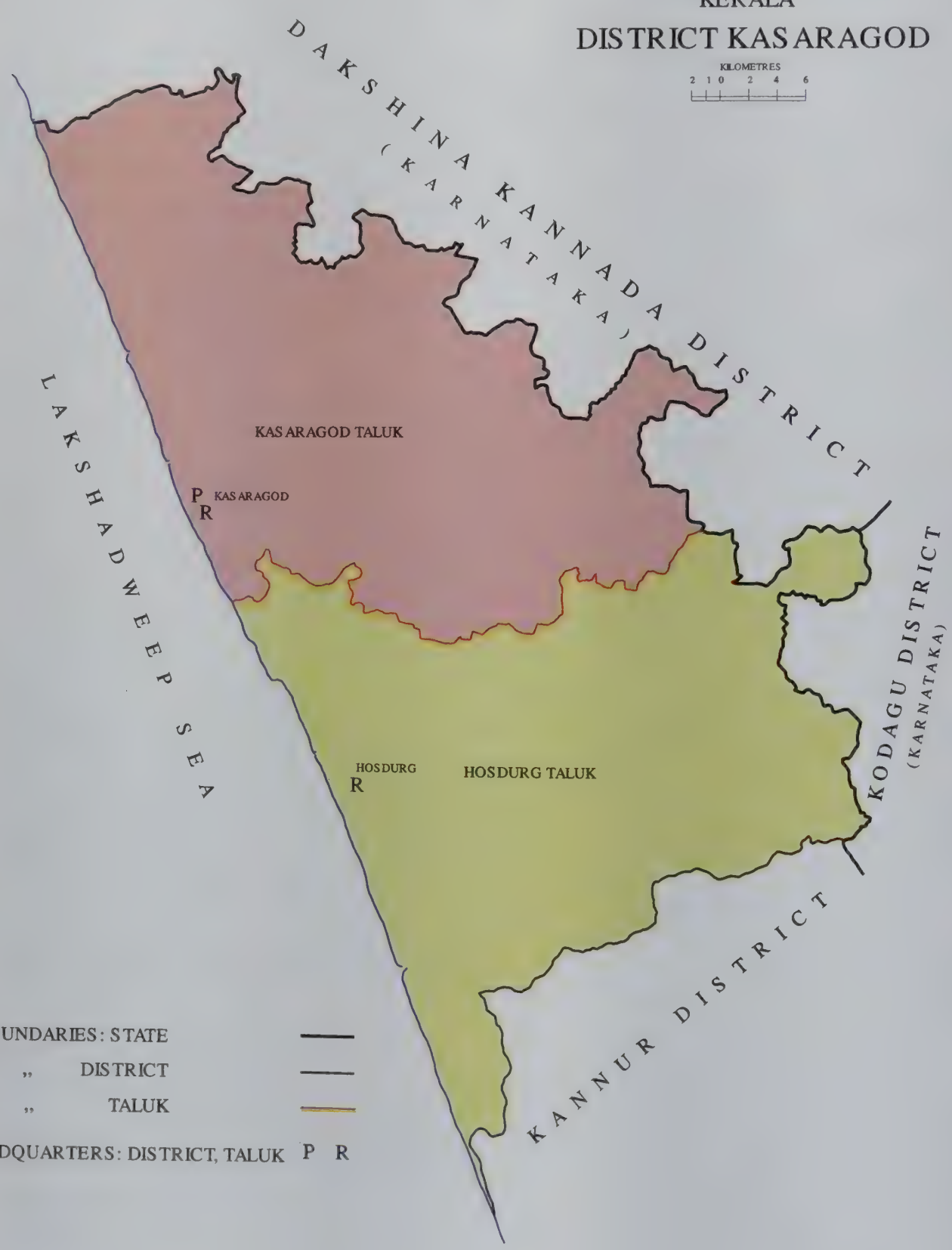
| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|---|---------|--|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 4476.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 12.9 |
| Percent to total state's area | 11.5 | Households with safe drinking water | 26.4 |
| Taluks | 4 | Households with electricity connection | 56.8 |
| CD blocks | 10 | | |
| Towns | - | | |
| Villages | 64 | | |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Vital rates | |
| | | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 17.0 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.6 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 9 |
| | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 1.6 |
| Persons | 1129221 | Birth order 3 and above | 17.1 |
| Males | 566682 | Current use of any FP Method | 84.5 |
| Females | 562539 | Total unmet need | 1.8 |
| Rural (%) | 94.9 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 99.5 |
| Urban (%) | 5.1 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 94.7 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 14.1 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 56.3 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 4.5 | Safe delivery | 94.7 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 9.1 | Institutional delivery | 91.7 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 26.5 | Children with full immunization | 77.9 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 4.8 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 252 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 975 | Number of Hospitals | 3 |
| 2001 | 993 | CHCs | 6 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs (Including MCH Centres) | 52 |
| 1991 | 959 | Sub-Centres | 231 |
| 2001 | 969 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 88.7 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.8 |
| Males | 92.3 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 85.0 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 2 |
| Total work participation rate | 43.2 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 0 |
| Female work participation rate | 28.1 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |



DISTRICT : KANNUR

| General Information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|-------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 2966.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 2.6 |
| Percent to total state's area | 7.6 | Households with safe drinking water | 6.9 |
| Taluks | 3 | Households with electricity connection | 67.0 |
| CD blocks | 9 | | |
| Towns | 39 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 78 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 16.6 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.7 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 6 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 2.0 |
| Persons | 2408956 | Birth order 3 and above | 18.7 |
| Males | 1152817 | Current use of any FP Method | 64.9 |
| Females | 1256139 | Total unmet need | 6.4 |
| Rural (%) | 49.7 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 100.0 |
| Urban (%) | 50.3 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 97.5 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 4.1 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 60.9 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.8 | Safe delivery | 99.7 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 10.3 | Institutional delivery | 99.7 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 29.6 | Children with full immunization | 90.0 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 7.0 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 812 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 1049 | Number of Hospitals | 9 |
| 2001 | 1090 | CHCs | 7 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs (Including MCH Centres) | 80 |
| 1991 | 969 | Sub-Centres | 352 |
| 2001 | 962 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 92.6 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.0 |
| Males | 96.1 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 89.4 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 4 |
| Total work participation rate | 31.8 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 |
| Female work participation rate | 15.3 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |

INDIA
KERALA
DISTRICT KASARAGOD

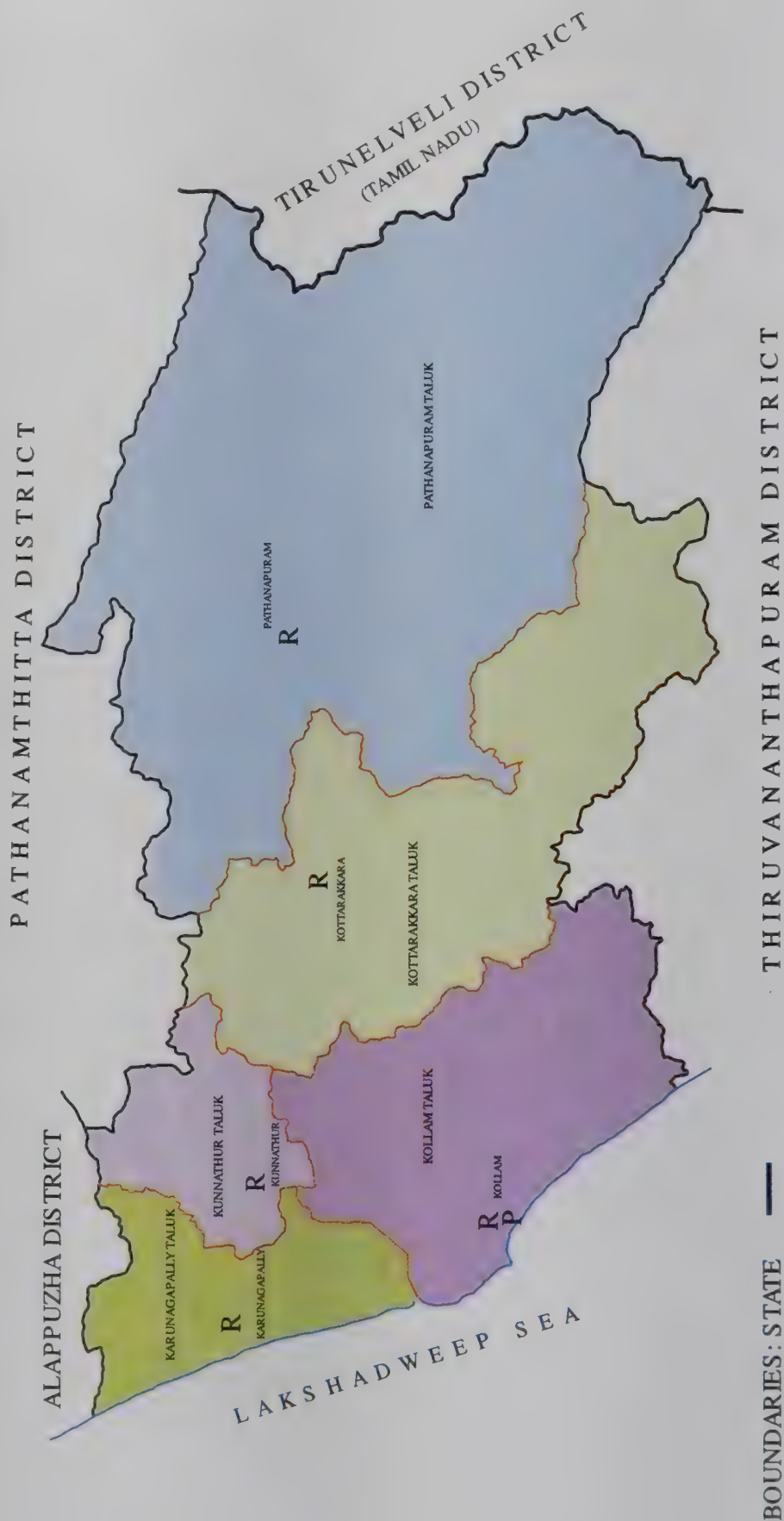


DISTRICT : KASARGOD

| General information | | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|---|---------|--|--|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 1992.0 | | Households with kutchha houses | 8.0 |
| Percent to total state's area | 5.1 | | Households with safe drinking water | 13.8 |
| Taluks | 2 | | Households with electricity connection | 57.2 |
| CD blocks | 4 | | | |
| Towns | 5 | | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 112 | | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 18.9 |
| | | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.9 |
| | | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 22 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 8.4 |
| Persons | 1204078 | | Birth order 3 and above | 26.5 |
| Males | 588083 | | Current use of any FP Method | 56.3 |
| Females | 615995 | | Total unmet need | 16.8 |
| Rural (%) | 80.6 | | Pregnant women with any ANC | 99.2 |
| Urban (%) | 19.4 | | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 96.6 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 7.5 | | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 64.2 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 2.5 | | Safe delivery | 98.6 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.2 | | Institutional delivery | 97.1 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 32.3 | | Children with full immunization | 93.2 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 12.4 | | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 604 | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | | Number of Hospitals | 3 |
| 1991 | 1026 | | CHCs | 5 |
| 2001 | 1047 | | PHCs (Including MCH Centres) | 46 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | | Sub-Centres | 205 |
| 1991 | 962 | | | |
| 2001 | 959 | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | - |
| Persons | 84.6 | | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Males | 90.4 | | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 3 |
| Females | 79.1 | | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 0 |
| Total work participation rate | 34.7 | | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |
| Female work participation rate | 20.9 | | | |

INDIA
KERALA
DISTRICT KOLLAM

KILOMETRES
2 1 0 2 4 6



DISTRICT : KOLLAM

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|-------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 2491.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 14.7 |
| Percent to total state's area | 6.4 | Households with safe drinking water | 14.4 |
| Taluks | 5 | Households with electricity connection | 73.0 |
| CD blocks | 14 | | |
| Towns | - | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 93 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 16.2 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.6 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 12 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 0.0 |
| Persons | 2585208 | Birth order 3 and above | 6.8 |
| Males | 1249621 | Current use of any FP Method | 74.1 |
| Females | 1335587 | Total unmet need | 7.5 |
| Rural (%) | 82.0 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 100.0 |
| Urban (%) | 18.0 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 97.3 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 12.5 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 87.0 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.2 | Safe delivery | 100.0 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 10.9 | Institutional delivery | 99.6 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 26.8 | Children with full immunization | 86.6 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 7.4 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 1038 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 1035 | Number of Hospitals | 7 |
| 2001 | 1069 | CHCs | 9 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs (Including MCH Centres) | 65 |
| 1991 | 959 | Sub-Centres | 449 |
| 2001 | 960 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 91.2 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | - |
| Males | 94.4 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 88.2 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 2 |
| Total work participation rate | 32.1 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 |
| Female work participation rate | 16.8 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |

INDIA
KERALA
DISTRICT KOTTAYAM

KILOMETRES
2 1 0 2 4 6

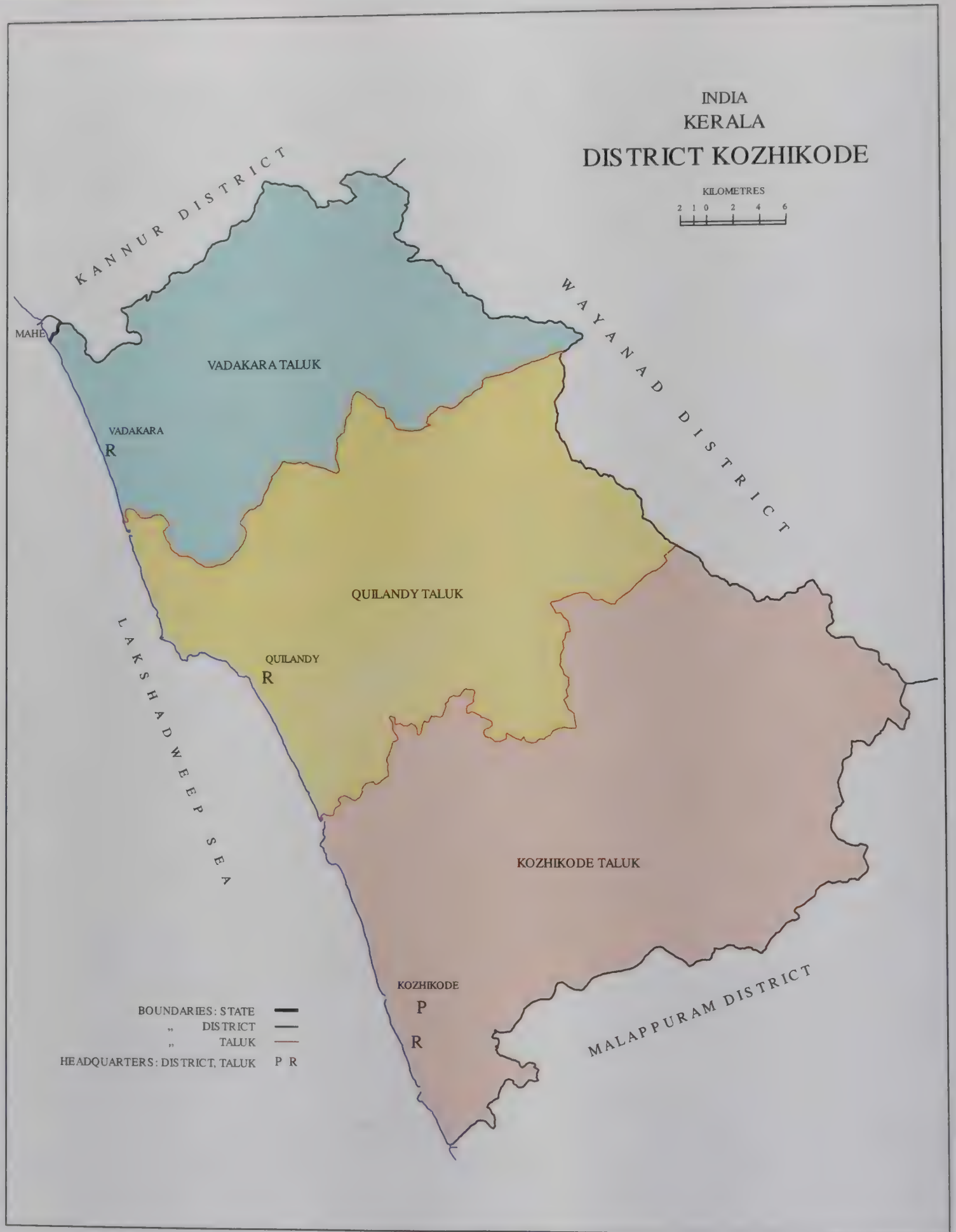


BOUNDARIES: DISTRICT
" TALUK

HEADQUARTERS: DISTRICT, TALUK PR

DISTRICT : KOTTAYAM

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|---|---------|--|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 2208.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 5.7 |
| Percent to total state's area | 5.7 | Households with safe drinking water | 19.4 |
| Taluks | 5 | Households with electricity connection | 77.1 |
| CD blocks | 12 | Vital rates | |
| Towns | 2 | | |
| Villages | 89 | | |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 15.6 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.6 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 12 |
| Population | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Persons | 1953646 | Girls marrying below 18 years | 0.0 |
| Males | 964926 | Birth order 3 and above | 11.8 |
| Females | 988720 | Current use of any FP Method | 76.6 |
| Rural (%) | 84.7 | Total unmet need | 6.4 |
| Urban (%) | 15.3 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 99.7 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 7.7 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 96.6 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.9 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 78.8 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 12.9 | Safe delivery | 99.4 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 24.2 | Institutional delivery | 98.8 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 6.9 | Children with full immunization | 89.3 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 885 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 1003 | Number of Hospitals | 11 |
| 2001 | 1025 | CHCs | 8 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs (Including MCH Centres) | 61 |
| 1991 | 948 | Sub-Centres | 359 |
| 2001 | 962 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 95.8 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.0 |
| Males | 97.3 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 94.4 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 2 |
| Total work participation rate | 32.9 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 |
| Female work participation rate | 14.0 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |



DISTRICT : KOZHIKODE

General information

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 2344.0 |
| Percent to total state's area | 6.0 |
| Taluks | 3 |
| CD blocks | 12 |
| Towns | 10 |
| Villages | 87 |

Demographic particulars
(Census, 2001)

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population | |
| Persons | 2879131 |
| Males | 1399358 |
| Females | 1479773 |
| Rural (%) | 61.8 |
| Urban (%) | 38.2 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 7.0 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.2 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 9.7 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 29.3 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 9.9 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 1228 |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | |
| 1991 | 1027 |
| 2001 | 1057 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | |
| 1991 | 956 |
| 2001 | 959 |
| Literacy rate (7+) | |
| Persons | 92.2 |
| Males | 96.1 |
| Females | 88.6 |
| Total work participation rate | 27.9 |
| Female work participation rate | 8.2 |

Household amenities, (%), Census 2001

| | |
|--|------|
| Households with kutchha houses | 24.6 |
| Households with safe drinking water | 12.7 |
| Households with electricity connection | 64.2 |

Vital rates

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 17.4 |
| Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.7 |
| Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 21 |

Key RCH indicators from District Level
Household Survey, 2002-04 (%)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Girls marrying below 18 years | 5.4 |
| Birth order 3 and above | 17.6 |
| Current use of any FP Method | 69.0 |
| Total unmet need | 6.3 |
| Pregnant women with any ANC | 99.8 |
| Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 97.4 |
| Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 68.0 |
| Safe delivery | 100.0 |
| Institutional delivery | 100.0 |
| Children with full immunization | 94.1 |

Medical/Health Infrastructures/
Institutions

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Number of Hospitals | 8 |
| CHCs | 11 |
| PHCs (Including MCH Centres) | 69 |
| Sub-Centres | 389 |

Information on HIV/AIDS

| | |
|---|-----|
| HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | - |
| HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 0.0 |
| Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 3 |
| Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 |
| Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |

INDIA
KERALA
DISTRICT MALAPPURAM

KILOMETRES
2 1 0 2 4 6



DISTRICT : MALAPPURAM

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 3550.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 6.4 |
| Percent to total state's area | 9.1 | Households with safe drinking water | 10.1 |
| Taluks | 6 | Households with electricity connection | 63.8 |
| CD blocks | 14 | | |
| Towns | - | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 122 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 22.4 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.4 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 6 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 37.4 |
| Persons | 3625471 | Birth order 3 and above | 33.9 |
| Males | 1754576 | Current use of any FP Method | 52.6 |
| Females | 1870895 | Total unmet need | 17.7 |
| Rural (%) | 90.2 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 99.7 |
| Urban (%) | 9.8 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 96.0 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 7.9 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 66.3 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.3 | Safe delivery | 95.8 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 7.3 | Institutional delivery | 92.4 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 35.0 | Children with full immunization | 54.1 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 17.1 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 1021 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 1053 | Number of Hospitals | 7 |
| 2001 | 1066 | CHCs | 10 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs (Including MCH Centres) | 95 |
| 1991 | 958 | Sub-Centres | 508 |
| 2001 | 960 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 89.6 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | - |
| Males | 93.2 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 86.3 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 3 |
| Total work participation rate | 24.1 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 0 |
| Female work participation rate | 6.6 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |

INDIA
KERALA
DISTRICT PALAKKAD

KILOMETRES
2 1 0 2 4 6

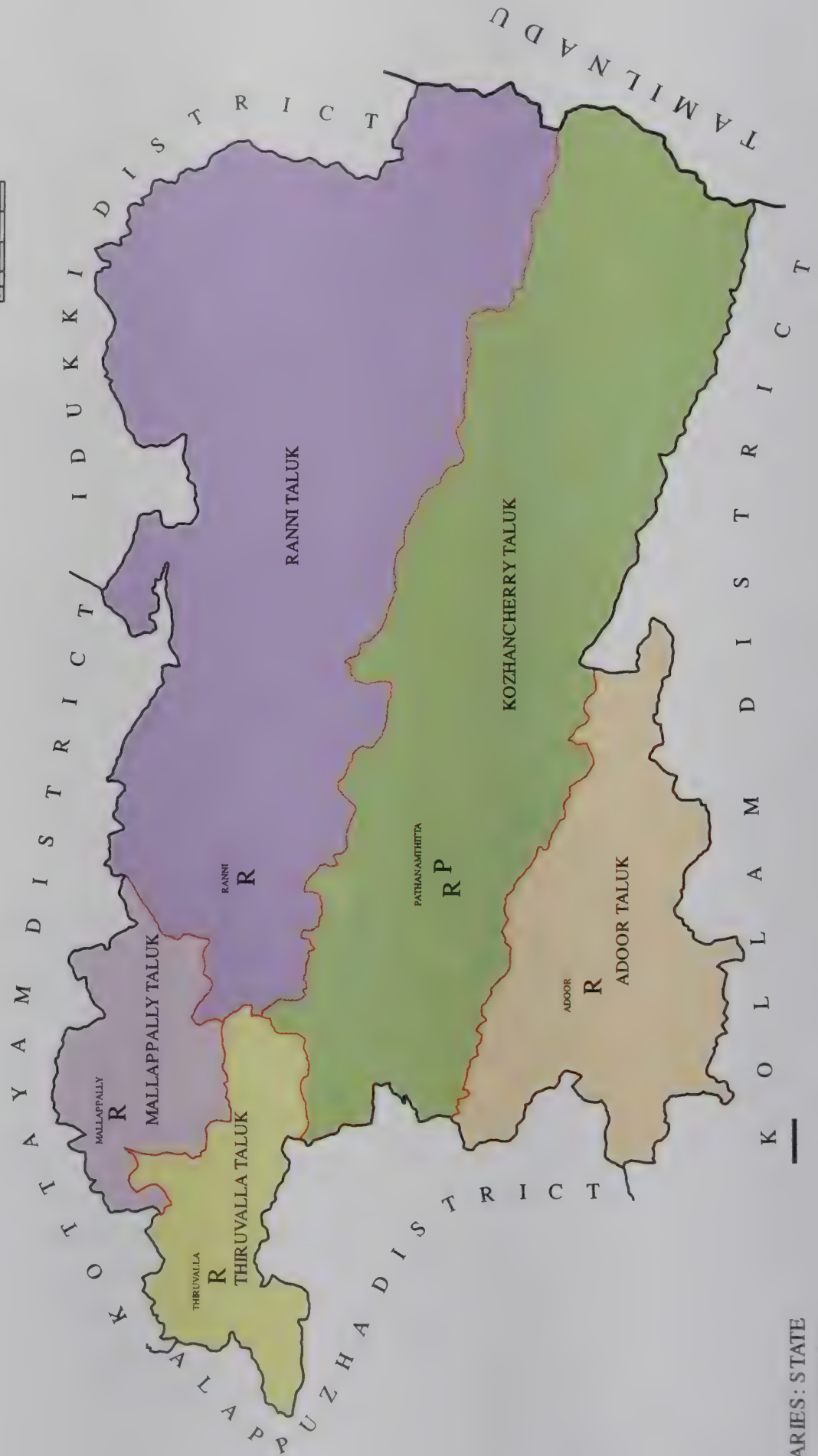


DISTRICT : PALAKKAD

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 4480.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 8.8 |
| Percent to total state's area | 11.5 | Households with safe drinking water | 31.9 |
| Taluks | 5 | Households with electricity connection | 60.3 |
| CD blocks | 13 | | |
| Towns | 1 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 144 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 17.3 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.8 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 9 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 6.5 |
| Persons | 2617482 | Birth order 3 and above | 15.5 |
| Males | 1266985 | Current use of any FP Method | 63.2 |
| Females | 1350497 | Total unmet need | 13.0 |
| Rural (%) | 86.4 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 99.4 |
| Urban (%) | 13.6 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 95.4 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 16.5 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 61.1 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 1.5 | Safe delivery | 98.4 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 10.2 | Institutional delivery | 98.0 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 30.3 | Children with full immunization | 66.0 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 9.9 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 584 | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Number of Hospitals | 8 |
| 1991 | 1061 | CHCs | 12 |
| 2001 | 1066 | PHCs (Including MCH Centres) | 82 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | Sub-Centres | 471 |
| 1991 | 969 | | |
| 2001 | 963 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 84.3 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | - |
| Males | 89.5 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 79.6 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 2 |
| Total work participation rate | 36.1 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 |
| Female work participation rate | 21.2 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |

INDIA
KERALA
DISTRICT PATHANAMTHITTA

KILOMETRES
2 1 0 2 4 6



BOUNDARIES: STATE
" DISTRICT
" TALUK

HEADQUARTERS: DISTRICT, TALUK P R

DISTRICT : PATHANAMTHITTA

General information

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 2637.0 |
| Percent to total state's area | 6.8 |
| Taluks | 5 |
| CD blocks | 9 |
| Towns | - |
| Villages | 65 |

Demographic particulars (Census, 2001)

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population | |
| Persons | 1234016 |
| Males | 589398 |
| Females | 644618 |
| Rural (%) | 90.0 |
| Urban (%) | 10.0 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 13.1 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.5 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 14.6 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 24.8 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 3.8 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 468 |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | |
| 1991 | 1062 |
| 2001 | 1094 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | |
| 1991 | 957 |
| 2001 | 967 |

Literacy rate (7+)

| | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| Persons | 94.8 |
| Males | 96.4 |
| Females | 93.4 |
| Total work participation rate | 29.7 |
| Female work participation rate | 13.4 |

Household amenities, (%), Census 2001

| | |
|--|------|
| Households with kutchha houses | 6.1 |
| Households with safe drinking water | 15.1 |
| Households with electricity connection | 71.6 |

Vital rates

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 14.5 |
| Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.5 |
| Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 20 |

Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Girls marrying below 18 years | 0.0 |
| Birth order 3 and above | 10.5 |
| Current use of any FP Method | 76.7 |
| Total unmet need | 4.2 |
| Pregnant women with any ANC | 99.4 |
| Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 98.3 |
| Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 86.7 |
| Safe delivery | 96.1 |
| Institutional delivery | 94.8 |
| Children with full immunization | 87.9 |

Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions

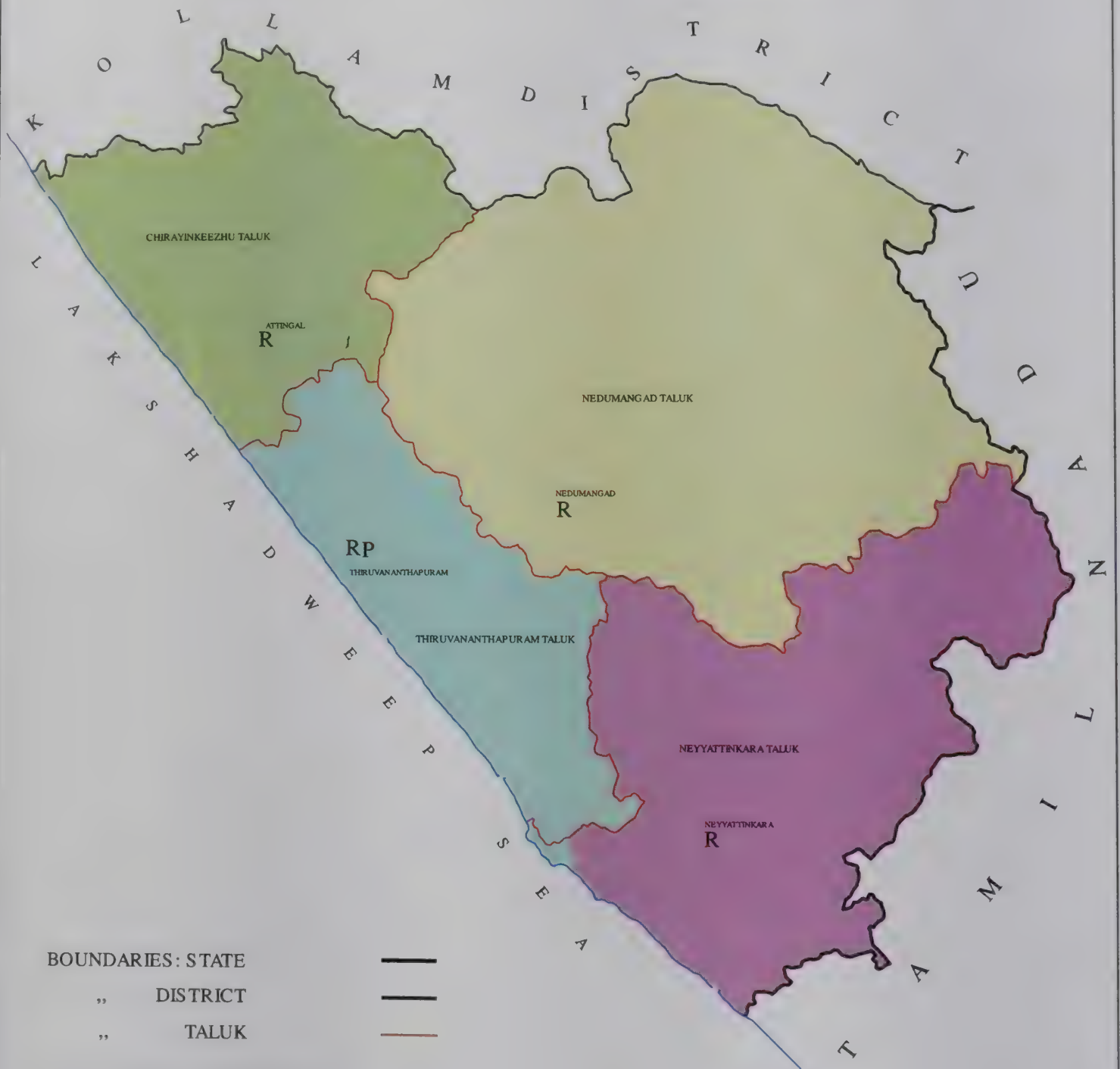
| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Number of Hospitals | 7 |
| CHCs | 4 |
| PHCs (Including MCH Centres) | 51 |
| Sub-Centres | 260 |

Information on HIV/AIDS

| | |
|---|---|
| HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | - |
| HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 2 |
| Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 |
| Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |

INDIA
KERALA
DISTRICT THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

KILOMETRES
2 1 0 2 4 6



DISTRICT : THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

General information

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 2192.0 |
| Percent to total state's area | 5.6 |
| Taluks | 4 |
| CD blocks | 12 |
| Towns | - |
| Villages | 91 |

Demographic particulars (Census, 2001)

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Population | |
| Persons | 3234356 |
| Males | 1569917 |
| Females | 1664439 |
| Rural (%) | 66.2 |
| Urban (%) | 33.8 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 11.5 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.6 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 10.4 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 26.4 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 9.8 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 1476 |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | |

| | |
|------|------|
| 1991 | 1036 |
| 2001 | 1060 |

Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys)

| | |
|------|-----|
| 1991 | 964 |
| 2001 | 962 |

Literacy rate (7+)

| | |
|---------|------|
| Persons | 89.3 |
| Males | 92.6 |
| Females | 86.1 |

Total work participation rate 32.4

Female work participation rate 14.5

Household amenities, (%), Census 2001

| | |
|--|------|
| Households with kutchha houses | 24.0 |
| Households with safe drinking water | 27.8 |
| Households with electricity connection | 75.0 |

Vital rates

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 16.4 |
| Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.6 |
| Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 29 |

Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Girls marrying below 18 years | 0.0 |
| Birth order 3 and above | 10.1 |
| Current use of any FP Method | 70.3 |
| Total unmet need | 8.8 |
| Pregnant women with any ANC | 99.7 |
| Pregnant women with 3+ ANC's | 99.4 |
| Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 86.2 |
| Safe delivery | 99.7 |
| Institutional delivery | 99.7 |
| Children with full immunization | 85.2 |

Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Number of Hospitals | 17 |
| CHCs | 10 |
| PHCs (Including MCH Centres) | 77 |
| Sub-Centres | 455 |

Information on HIV/AIDS

HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) -

HIV+ among STD clinics (%) 2.8

Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) 4

Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) 1

Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres 1

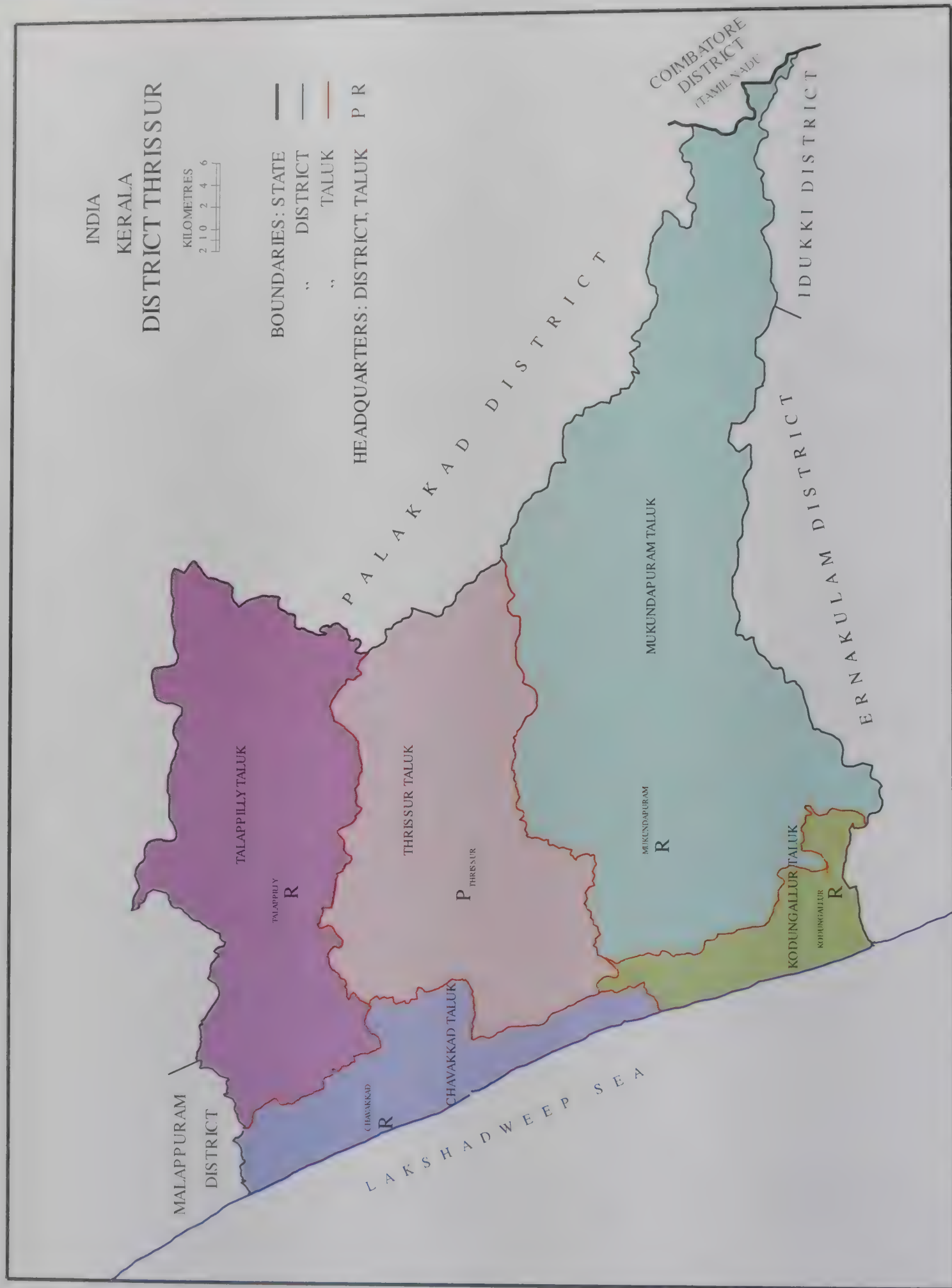
INDIA

KERALA

DISTRICT THRISSUR

KILOMETRES
2 1 0 2 4 6

BOUNDARIES: STATE
DISTRICT
TALUK
P R
HEADQUARTERS: DISTRICT, TALUK



DISTRICT : THRISSUR

General information

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 3032.0 |
| Percent to total state's area | 7.8 |
| Taluks | 5 |
| CD blocks | 18 |
| Towns | 21 |
| Villages | 204 |

Household amenities, (%), Census 2001

| | |
|--|------|
| Households with kutchha houses | 8.5 |
| Households with safe drinking water | 26.8 |
| Households with electricity connection | 77.3 |

Vital rates

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 16.1 |
| Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.6 |
| Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 16 |

Demographic particulars (Census, 2001)

Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%)

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 0.6 |
| Persons | 2974232 | Birth order 3 and above | 11.1 |
| Males | 1422052 | Current use of any FP Method | 68.1 |
| Females | 1552180 | Total unmet need | 11.0 |
| Rural (%) | 71.8 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 100.0 |
| Urban (%) | 28.2 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANC's | 94.8 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 11.9 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 90.4 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.2 | Safe delivery | 100.0 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 11.7 | Institutional delivery | 100.0 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 26.7 | Children with full immunization | 82.5 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 8.7 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 981 | | |

Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)

Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions

| | | | |
|--|------|------------------------------|-----|
| 1991 | 1085 | Number of Hospitals | 16 |
| 2001 | 1092 | CHCs | 9 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs (Including MCH Centres) | 87 |
| 1991 | 951 | Sub-Centres | 492 |
| 2001 | 958 | | |

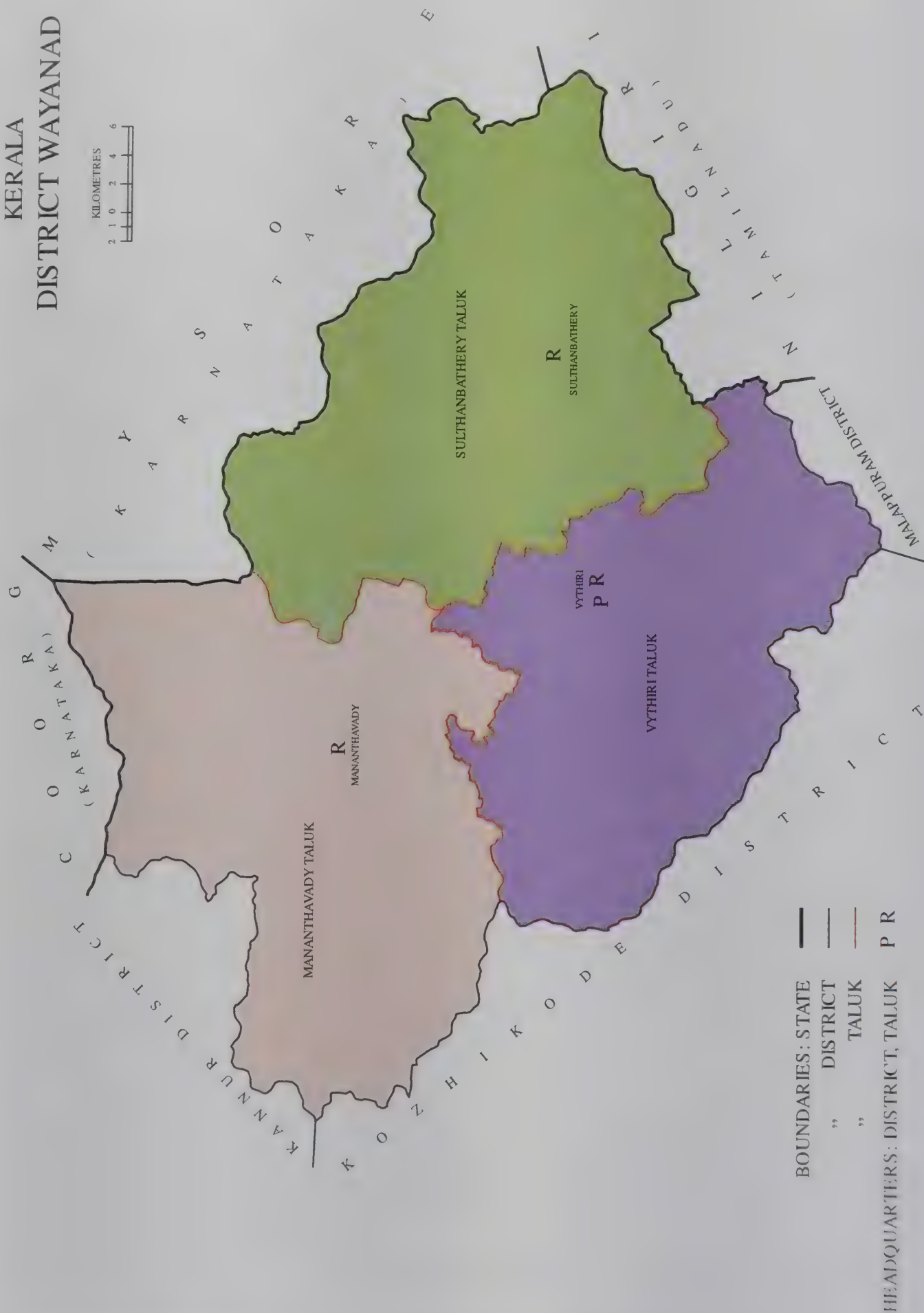
Literacy rate (7+)

Information on HIV/AIDS

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|---|-----|
| Persons | 92.3 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.5 |
| Males | 95.1 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 89.7 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 3 |
| Total work participation rate | 32.1 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 |
| Female work participation rate | 15.2 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |

INDIA
KERALA
DISTRICT WAYANAD

KILOMETRES
2 1 0 2 4 6



BOUNDARIES: STATE
" DISTRICT
" TALUK
HEADQUARTERS: DISTRICT, TALUK P R

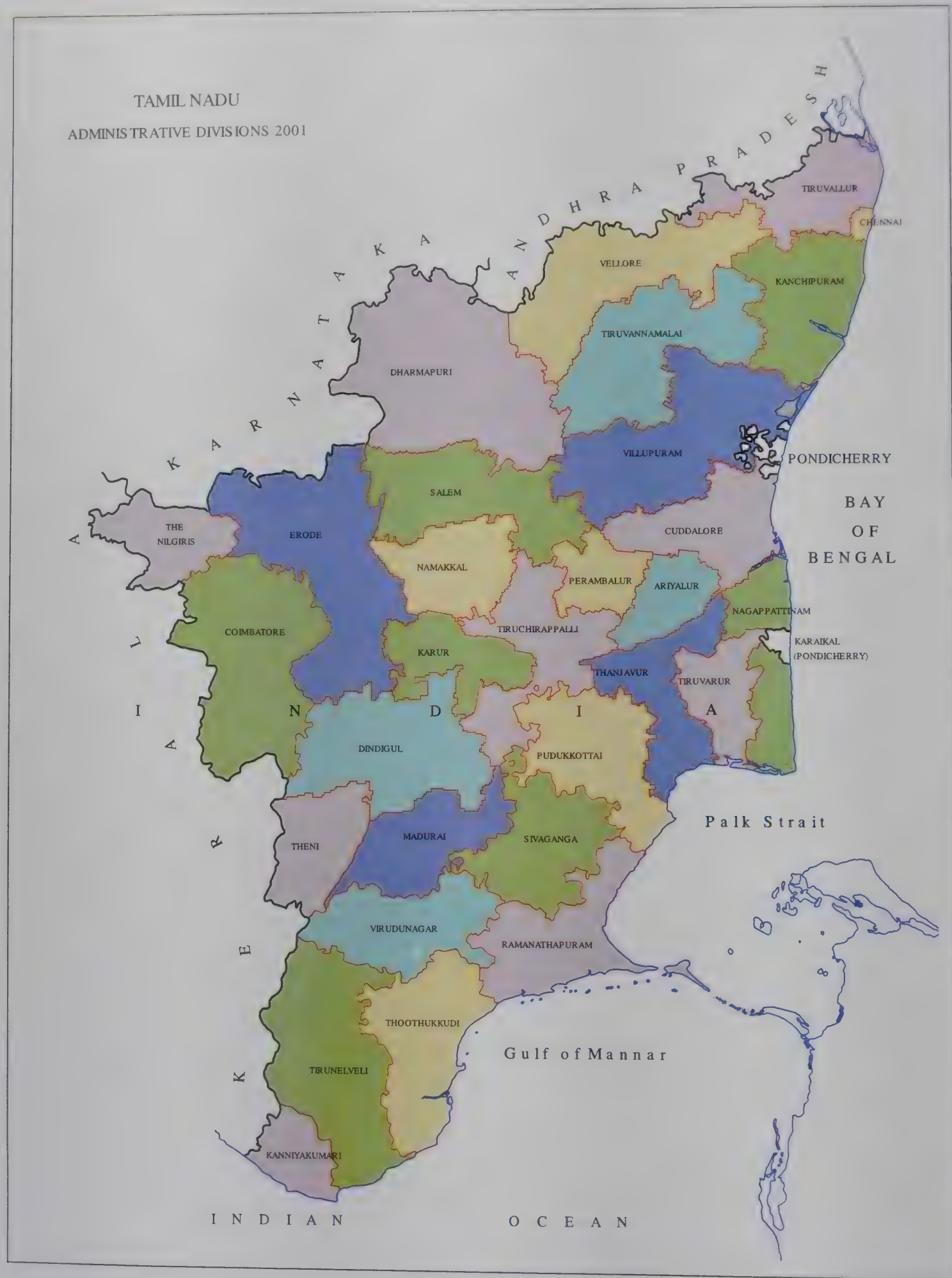
DISTRICT : WAYANAD

| General information | | | |
|--|--------|---|------|
| Area (Sq. Kms.) | 2131.0 | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
| Percent to total state's area | 5.5 | Households with kutchha houses | 14.7 |
| Taluks | 3 | Households with safe drinking water | 17.1 |
| CD blocks | 3 | Households with electricity connection | 42.0 |
| Towns | - | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 48 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 19.5 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.0 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 38 |
| | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 13.9 |
| Persons | 780619 | Birth order 3 and above | 17.4 |
| Males | 391273 | Current use of any FP Method | 71.2 |
| Females | 389346 | Total unmet need | 4.8 |
| Rural (%) | 96.2 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 99.4 |
| Urban (%) | 3.8 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANC's | 97.0 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 4.3 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 63.6 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 17.4 | Safe delivery | 91.2 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 7.4 | Institutional delivery | 90.7 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 30.4 | Children with full immunization | 89.5 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 16.1 | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 366 | Number of Hospitals | 2 |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | CHCs | 6 |
| 1991 | 966 | PHCs (Including MCH Centres) | 25 |
| 2001 | 995 | Sub-Centres | 204 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| 1991 | 966 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | - |
| 2001 | 959 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 2 |
| Persons | 85.2 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 0 |
| Males | 89.8 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |
| Females | 80.7 | | |
| Total work participation rate | 39.5 | | |
| Female work participation rate | 23.2 | | |



Tamil Nadu

TAMIL NADU
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 2001



STATE PROFILE : TAMIL NADU

Key Demographic, Health and RCH Indicators at a glance

General information

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Area (sq kms) | 130058 |
| Districts | 30 |
| Taluks | 201 |
| Community Development Blocks | 385 |
| Gram Panchayats | 12618 |
| Villages | 16317 |
| Towns | 832 |
| Municipalities | 151 |
| Municipal corporations | 6 |

Demographic particulars (Census, 2001)

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population | |
| Persons | 62405679 |
| Males | 31400909 |
| Females | 31004770 |
| Rural (%) | 56.0 |
| Urban (%) | 44.0 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 19.0 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 1.0 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.8 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 28.8 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 11.7 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 480 |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | 987 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | 942 |
| Literacy rate (7+) | |
| Persons | 73.5 |
| Males | 82.4 |
| Females | 64.4 |
| Work participation rate | 44.7 |
| Female work participation rate | 31.5 |
| Proportion of people living below poverty line (1999-2000) | 21.1 |
| Per capita net state domestic product at current prices in rupees, 2003-04 (provisional) | 23358 |

Human Development Index (HDI), 2001 (among 26 states)

| | |
|-------|-------|
| Value | 0.695 |
| Rank | 4 |

Social Development Index (SDI), 2001 (among 16 major states)

| | |
|-------|------|
| Rural | |
| Value | 44.1 |
| Rank | 6 |
| Urban | |
| Value | 47.7 |
| Rank | 11 |

Household amenities (%), Census 2001

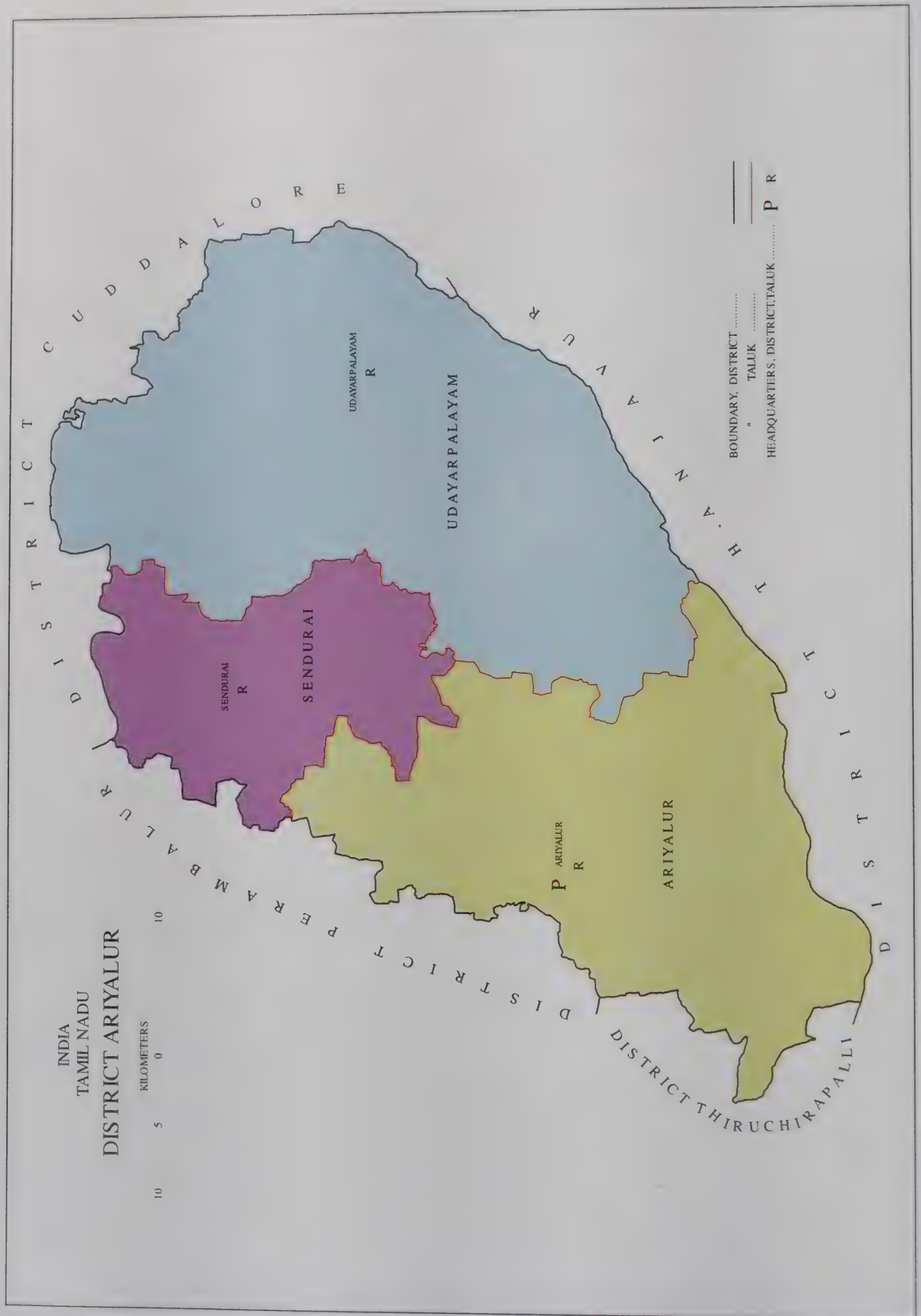
| | |
|--|------|
| Households with kutchha houses | 23.4 |
| Households with safe drinking water | 85.6 |
| Households with electricity connection | 78.2 |

Vital indices

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| Crude Birth Rate (CBR), 2005, SRS | 16.5 |
| Total Fertility Rate (TFR), 2004, SRS | 1.8 |

| | |
|---|-------|
| Age Specific Fertility Rates, 2004, SRS | |
| 15-19 years | 21.8 |
| 20-24 years | 152.6 |
| 25-29 years | 123.9 |
| 30-34 years | 47.7 |
| 35-39 years | 13.5 |
| 40-44 years | 3.8 |
| 45-49 years | 0.6 |
| General Fertility Rate, 2004, SRS | 61.7 |
| Gross Reproduction Rate, 2004, SRS | 1.8 |
| Life Expectancy at Birth, 1999-2003, SRS | 65.4 |
| Crude Death Rate (CDR), 2005, SRS | 7.4 |
| Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), 2001-03, RGI | 134 |
| Under five mortality rate, 2004, SRS | 10 |
| Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), 2005, SRS | 37 |
| Neo-natal mortality rate, 2004, SRS | 29 |
| Early neo-natal mortality rate, 2004, SRS | 21 |
| Late neo-natal mortality rate, 2004, SRS | 8 |
| Post neo-natal mortality rate, 2004, SRS | 12 |
| Peri-natal mortality rate, 2004, SRS | 29 |
| Still birth rate, 2004, SRS | 8 |
| Key RCH and nutrition indicators (%) | |
| Girls marrying below 18 years, DLHS, 2002-04 | 15.5 |
| Birth order 3 and above, DLHS, 2002-04 | 21.6 |
| Current use of any FP method, DLHS, 2002-04 | 57.7 |
| Total unmet need, DLHS, 2002-04 | 18.1 |
| Pregnant women with any ANC, DLHS, 2002-04 | 99.4 |
| Pregnant women with 3 + ANCs, DLHS, 2002-04 | 96.1 |
| Pregnant women received IFA tablets, DLHS, 2002-04 | 24.7 |
| Safe delivery, DLHS, 2002-04 | 89.2 |
| Institutional delivery, DLHS, 2002-04 | 86.1 |
| Children with full immunization (12-35 months), DLHS, 2002-04 | 92.1 |
| Children under 3 years who are underweight, NFHS-3, 2005-06 | 33.2 |
| Children under 3 years who are stunted, NFHS-3, 2005-06 | 25.1 |
| Children under 3 years who are wasted, NFHS-3, 2005-06 | 21.5 |
| Children age 6-35 months who are anaemic, NFHS-3, 2005-06 | 72.5 |
| Ever married women age 15-49 years who are anaemic, NFHS-3, 2005-06 | 53.3 |
| Medical/Health Infrastructures/Institutions | |
| Number of Hospitals | 315 |
| Community Health Centres (CHCs) | 163 |
| Primary Health Centres (PHCs) | 1417 |
| Sub Centres (SCs) | 8682 |
| Information on HIV/AIDS (%) | |
| Women who have heard of HIV/AIDS, NFHS-3, 2005-06 | 94.0 |
| Men who have heard of HIV/AIDS, NFHS-3, 2005-06 | 97.7 |
| Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS, NFHS-3, 2005-06 | 42.1 |
| Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS, NFHS-3, 2005-06 | 81.8 |
| HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.7 |
| HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 12.0 |
| Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 446 |
| Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 73 |
| Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 12 |

Districts at a Glance



DISTRICT : ARIYALUR

General information

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 1937.9 |
| Percent to total state's area | 1.5 |
| Taluks | 3 |
| CD blocks | 6 |
| Towns | - |
| Villages | 212 |

Demographic particulars
(Census, 2001)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Population | |
| Persons | 695524 |
| Males | 346763 |
| Females | 348761 |
| Rural (%) | 88.6 |
| Urban (%) | 11.4 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 21.7 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 1.2 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 9.2 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 27.7 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 9.3 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 359 |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | |
| 1991 | 975 |
| 2001 | 1006 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | |
| 1991 | 955 |
| 2001 | 949 |
| Literacy rate (7+) | |
| Persons | 64.1 |
| Males | 77.2 |
| Females | 51.2 |
| Total work participation rate | 49.7 |
| Female work participation rate | 41.5 |

Household amenities, (%), Census 2001

| | |
|--|------|
| Households with kutchha houses | 51.4 |
| Households with safe drinking water | 87.8 |
| Households with electricity connection | 65.6 |

Vital rates

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 19.2 |
| Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.1 |
| Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 77 |

Key RCH indicators from District Level
Household Survey, 2002-04 (%)

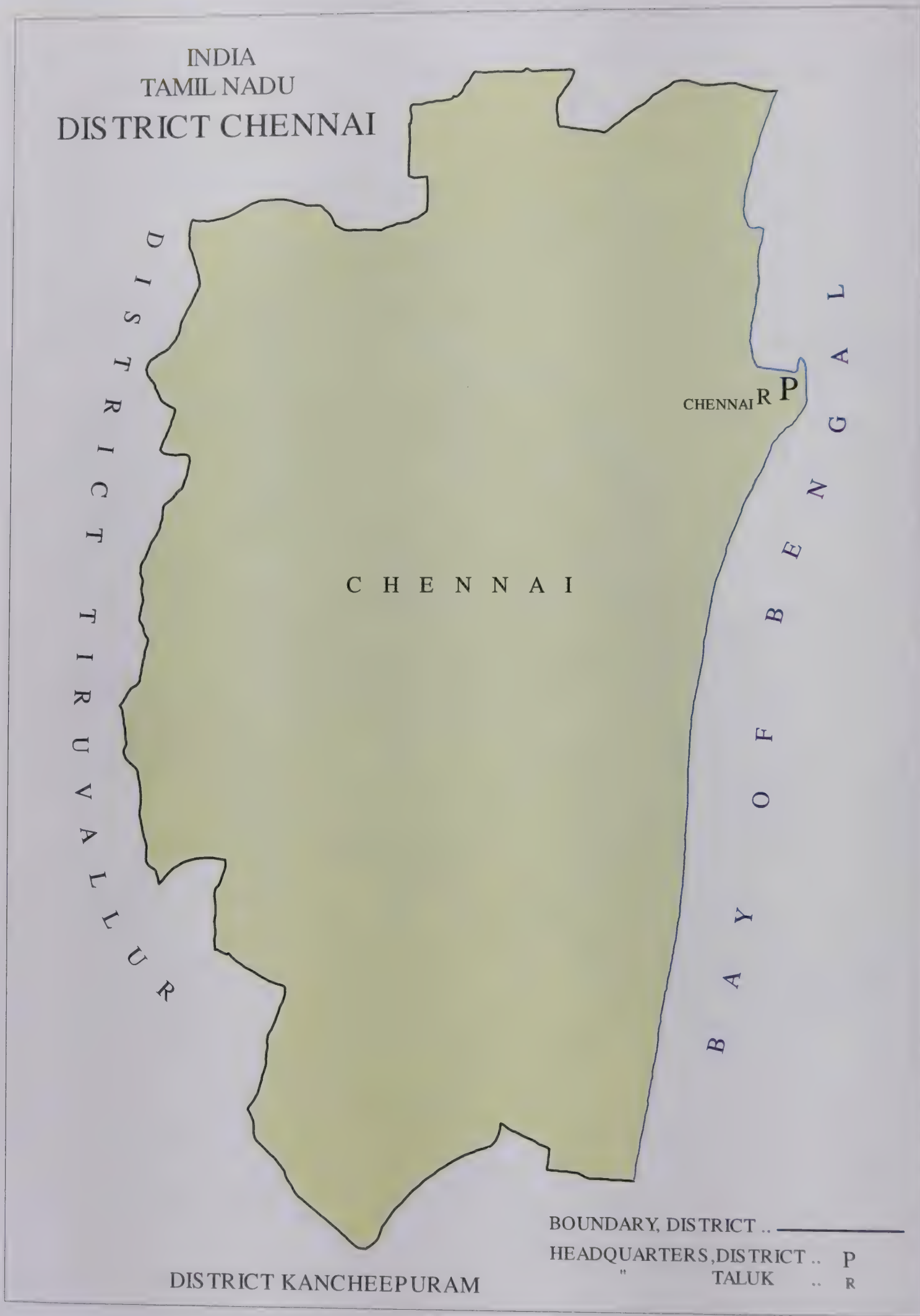
| | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Girls marrying below 18 years | 25.3 |
| Birth order 3 and above | 28.2 |
| Current use of any FP Method | 47.3 |
| Total unmet need | 21.3 |
| Pregnant women with any ANC | 97.9 |
| Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 92.9 |
| Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 15.9 |
| Safe delivery | 86.4 |
| Institutional delivery | 82.3 |
| Children with full immunization | 93.3 |

Medical/Health Infrastructures/
Institutions

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| Number of Hospitals | NA |
| CHCs | NA |
| PHCs | NA |
| Sub-Centres | NA |

Information on HIV/AIDS

| | |
|---|---|
| HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | - |
| HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 2 |
| Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 |
| Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |



DISTRICT : CHENNAI

| General information | | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | | |
|--|---------|--|---|-------|--|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 174.0 | | Households with kutchha houses | 5.7 | |
| Percent to total state's area | 0.1 | | Households with safe drinking water | 85.6 | |
| Taluks | 5 | | Households with electricity connection | 94.0 | |
| CD blocks | 0 | | | | |
| Towns | 0 | | | | |
| Villages | 0 | | | | |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | | Vital rates | | |
| Population | | | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 13.5 | |
| Persons | 4343645 | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.3 | |
| Males | 2219539 | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 28 | |
| Females | 2124106 | | | | |
| Rural (%) | 0.0 | | | | |
| Urban (%) | 100.0 | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 13.8 | | | | |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.2 | | | | |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.3 | | | | |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 29.5 | | | | |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 13.1 | | | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 24963 | | | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | | | | |
| 1991 | 934 | | | | |
| 2001 | 957 | | | | |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | | | | |
| 1991 | 962 | | | | |
| 2001 | 972 | | | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | | | | |
| Persons | 85.3 | | | | |
| Males | 90.0 | | | | |
| Females | 80.4 | | | | |
| Total work participation rate | 34.3 | | | | |
| Female work participation rate | 13.5 | | | | |
| | | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | | |
| | | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 5.4 | |
| | | | Birth order 3 and above | 8.6 | |
| | | | Current use of any FP Method | 71.3 | |
| | | | Total unmet need | 8.5 | |
| | | | Pregnant women with any ANC | 100.0 | |
| | | | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 97.4 | |
| | | | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 30.4 | |
| | | | Safe delivery | 98.9 | |
| | | | Institutional delivery | 98.4 | |
| | | | Children with full immunization | 97.6 | |
| | | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | | |
| | | | Number of Hospitals | 8 | |
| | | | CHCs | 0 | |
| | | | PHCs | 0 | |
| | | | Sub-Centres | 0 | |
| | | | Information on HIV/AIDS | | |
| | | | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.3 | |
| | | | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 4.8 | |
| | | | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 26 | |
| | | | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 19 | |
| | | | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 3 | |



DISTRICT : COIMBATORE**General information**

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 7469.0 |
| Percent to total state's area | 5.7 |
| Taluks | 9 |
| CD blocks | 19 |
| Towns | 15 |
| Villages | 415 |

**Demographic particulars
(Census, 2001)**

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population | |
| Persons | 4271856 |
| Males | 2176031 |
| Females | 2095825 |
| Rural (%) | 34.0 |
| Urban (%) | 66.0 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 14.8 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.7 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 9.3 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 26.7 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 21.8 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 572 |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | |
| 1991 | 952 |
| 2001 | 963 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | |
| 1991 | 966 |
| 2001 | 963 |
| Literacy rate (7+) | |
| Persons | 77.0 |
| Males | 84.6 |
| Females | 69.1 |
| Total work participation rate | 46.3 |
| Female work participation rate | 28.7 |

Household amenities, (%), Census 2001

| | |
|--|------|
| Households with kutchha houses | 5.4 |
| Households with safe drinking water | 92.2 |
| Households with electricity connection | 84.4 |

Vital rates

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 16.4 |
| Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.7 |
| Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 24 |

**Key RCH indicators from District Level
Household Survey, 2002-04 (%)**

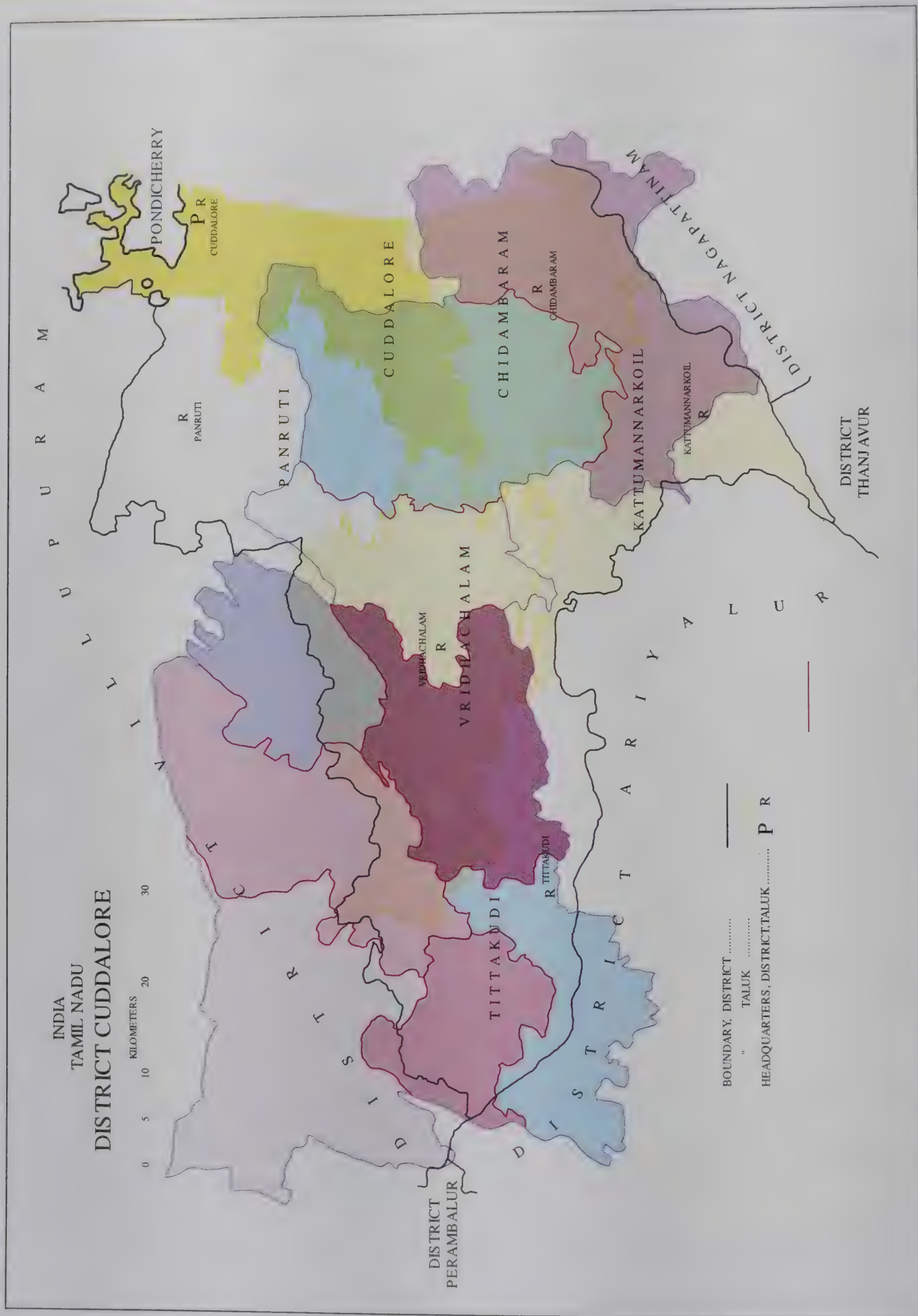
| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Girls marrying below 18 years | 15.2 |
| Birth order 3 and above | 9.7 |
| Current use of any FP Method | 58.2 |
| Total unmet need | 15.3 |
| Pregnant women with any ANC | 100.0 |
| Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 100.0 |
| Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 18.1 |
| Safe delivery | 97.3 |
| Institutional delivery | 96.6 |
| Children with full immunization | 94.8 |

**Medical/Health Infrastructures/
Institutions**

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Number of Hospitals | 11 |
| CHCs | 6 |
| PHCs | 66 |
| Sub-Centres | 469 |

Information on HIV/AIDS

| | |
|---|------|
| HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.8 |
| HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 17.1 |
| Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 36 |
| Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 4 |
| Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |



DISTRICT : CUDDALORE

| General information | | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | | |
|---|---------|--|--|------|--|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 3645.0 | | Households with kutchha houses | 46.7 | |
| Percent to total state's area | 2.8 | | Households with safe drinking water | 94.4 | |
| Taluks | 6 | | Households with electricity connection | 76.8 | |
| CD blocks | 13 | | | | |
| Towns | 1 | | | | |
| Villages | 834 | | | | |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | | Vital rates | | |
| Population | | | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 18.7 | |
| Persons | 2285395 | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.1 | |
| Males | 1150908 | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 52 | |
| Females | 1134487 | | | | |
| Rural (%) | 67.0 | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | | |
| Urban (%) | 33.0 | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 17.1 | |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 27.8 | | Birth order 3 and above | 24.8 | |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.5 | | Current use of any FP Method | 56.3 | |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.0 | | Total unmet need | 18.3 | |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 29.8 | | Pregnant women with any ANC | 99.2 | |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 7.7 | | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 95.4 | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 627 | | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 14.1 | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | | Safe delivery | 87.4 | |
| | | | Institutional delivery | 81.5 | |
| | | | Children with full immunization | 89.0 | |
| 1991 | 967 | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | | |
| 2001 | 986 | | Number of Hospitals | 6 | |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | | CHCs | 10 | |
| | | | PHCs | 42 | |
| 1991 | 965 | | Sub-Centres | 319 | |
| 2001 | 957 | | | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | | Information on HIV/AIDS | | |
| Persons | 71.0 | | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.3 | |
| Males | 81.6 | | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - | |
| Females | 60.3 | | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 12 | |
| Total work participation rate | 42.6 | | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 2 | |
| Female work participation rate | 29.6 | | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 | |

INDIA
TAMIL NADU
DISTRICT DHARMAPURI

ANDHRA PRADESH
DISTRICT VELLORE
DISTRICT TIRUVANNAMALAI
DISTRICT ERODE
KARNATAKA

HOSUR TALUK
KRISHNAGIRI TALUK
PALAKKODU TALUK
PANNAGARAM TALUK
DENKANIKOTTAI TALUK
PAPPIREDDIPATTI TALUK
HARUR TALUK
UTHAMGARAI TALUK
POCHAMPALLI TALUK
DHARMAPURI TALUK

HOSUR
KRISHNAGIRI
PALAKKODU
PANNAGARAM
DENKANIKOTTAI
PAPPIREDDIPATTI
HARUR
UTHAMGARAI
POCHAMPALLI
DHARMAPURI

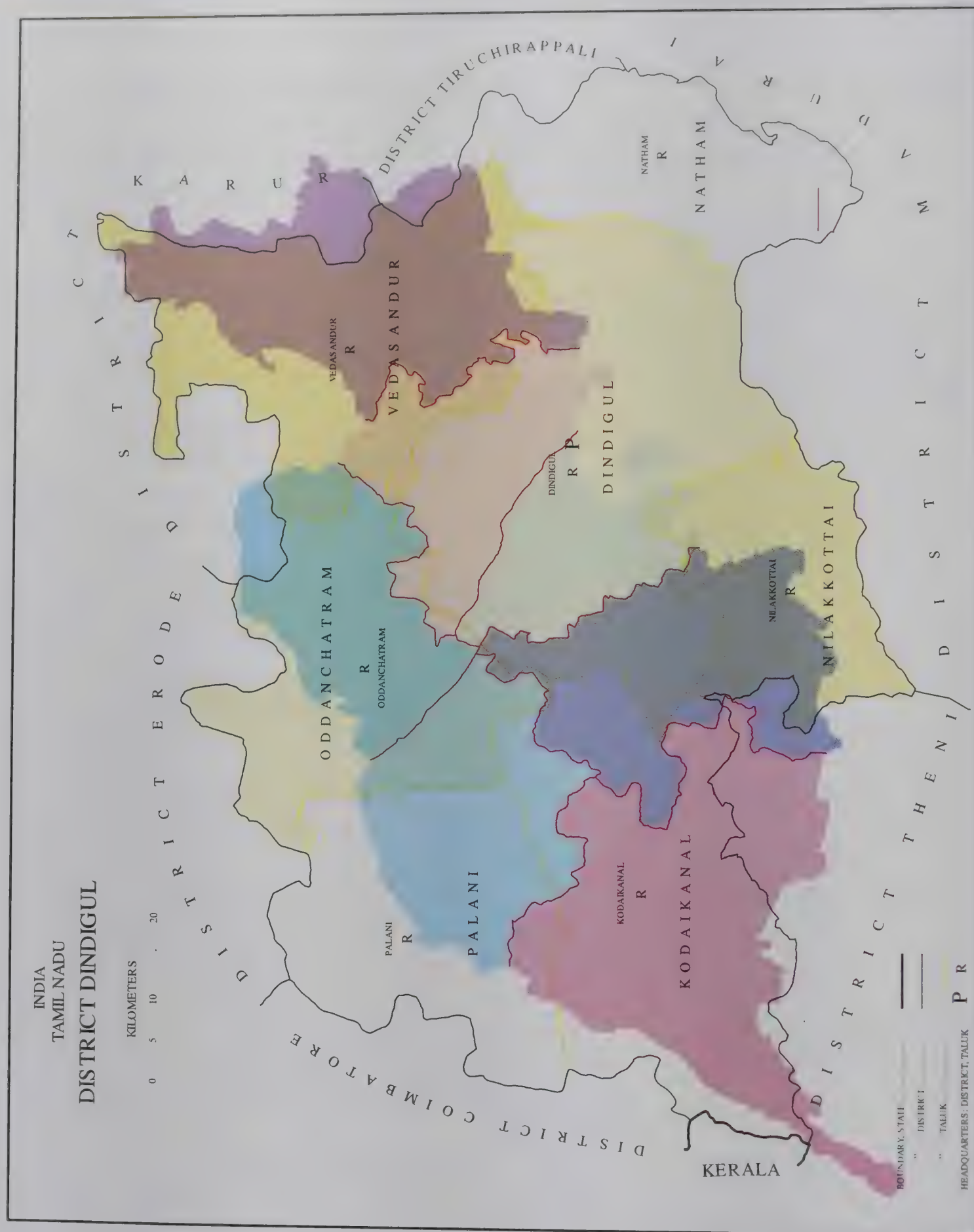
BOUNDARY, STATE
DISTRICT
TALUK
HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT, TALUK

BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TALUK
HEADQUARTERS: DISTRICT, TALUK

DISTRICT : DHARMAPURI*

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 9622.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 23.9 |
| Percent to total state's area | 7.4 | Households with safe drinking water | 79.7 |
| Taluks | 10 | Households with electricity connection | 71.5 |
| CD blocks | 18 | | |
| Towns | 1 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 1151 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 20.9 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.6 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 50 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 39.0 |
| Persons | 2856300 | Birth order 3 and above | 26.9 |
| Males | 1473597 | Current use of any FP Method | 53.0 |
| Females | 1382703 | Total unmet need | 15.4 |
| Rural (%) | 84.0 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 99.7 |
| Urban (%) | 16.0 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 95.8 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 14.6 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 34.1 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 2.1 | Safe delivery | 83.6 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 9.2 | Institutional delivery | 75.1 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 29.4 | Children with full immunization | 95.0 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 17.6 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 297 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 942 | Number of Hospitals | 9 |
| 2001 | 938 | CHCs | 11 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 44 |
| 1991 | 905 | Sub-Centres | 447 |
| 2001 | 869 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 61.4 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.9 |
| Males | 71.6 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 50.6 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 26 |
| Total work participation rate | 49.5 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 |
| Female work participation rate | 40.5 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |

* Krishnagiri District is included



DISTRICT : DINDIGUL

| General information | | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | | |
|--|---------|--|---|------|--|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 6058.0 | | Households with kutchha houses | 17.3 | |
| Percent to total state's area | 4.7 | | Households with safe drinking water | 90.2 | |
| Taluks | 7 | | Households with electricity connection | 69.1 | |
| CD blocks | 14 | | | | |
| Towns | 2 | | Vital rates | | |
| Villages | 370 | | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 17.0 | |
| | | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.8 | |
| | | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 21 | |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | | |
| Population | | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 15.9 | |
| Persons | 1923014 | | Birth order 3 and above | 17.8 | |
| Males | 968137 | | Current use of any FP Method | 58.3 | |
| Females | 954877 | | Total unmet need | 15.0 | |
| Rural (%) | 65.0 | | Pregnant women with any ANC | 99.2 | |
| Urban (%) | 35.0 | | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 92.1 | |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 19.6 | | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 4.0 | |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.3 | | Safe delivery | 94.4 | |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 9.2 | | Institutional delivery | 87.2 | |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 28.1 | | Children with full immunization | 92.7 | |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 9.2 | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 317 | | Number of Hospitals | 6 | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | | CHCs | 3 | |
| 1991 | 976 | | PHCs | 69 | |
| 2001 | 986 | | Sub-Centres | 305 | |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | | Information on HIV/AIDS | | |
| 1991 | 934 | | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.3 | |
| 2001 | 930 | | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 27 | |
| Persons | 69.3 | | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 3 | |
| Males | 79.8 | | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 | |
| Females | 58.9 | | | | |
| Total work participation rate | 50.6 | | | | |
| Female work participation rate | 40.7 | | | | |



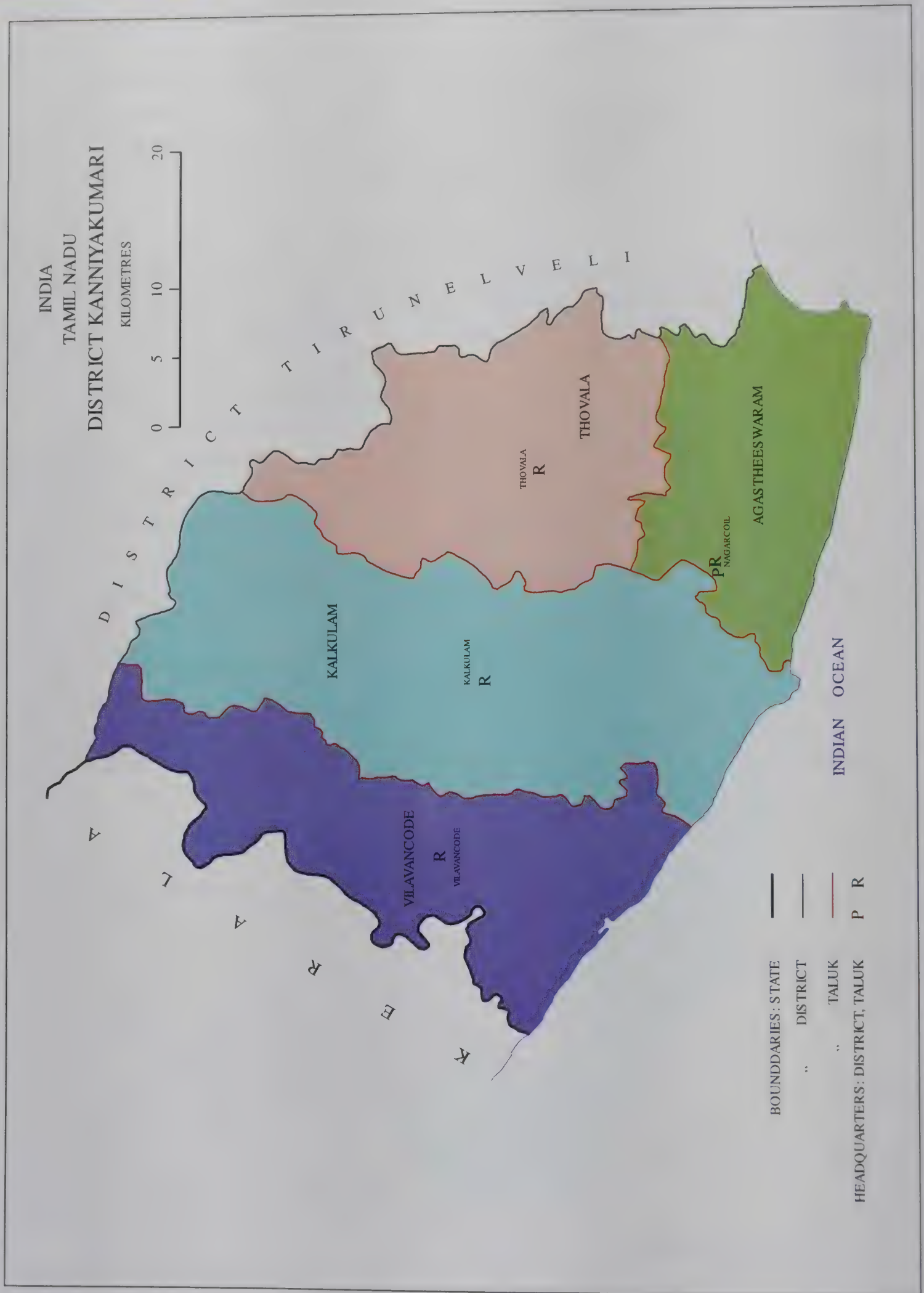
DISTRICT : ERODE

| General information | | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | | |
|--|---------|--|---|-------|--|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 8209.0 | | Households with kutchha houses | 13.7 | |
| Percent to total state's area | 6.3 | | Households with safe drinking water | 84.5 | |
| Taluks | 7 | | Households with electricity connection | 77.3 | |
| CD blocks | 20 | | | | |
| Towns | 3 | | Vital rates | | |
| Villages | 456 | | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 14.7 | |
| | | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.6 | |
| | | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 45 | |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | | |
| Population | | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 12.1 | |
| Persons | 2581500 | | Birth order 3 and above | 13.5 | |
| Males | 1309278 | | Current use of any FP Method | 62.7 | |
| Females | 1272222 | | Total unmet need | 12.4 | |
| Rural (%) | 53.7 | | Pregnant women with any ANC | 100.0 | |
| Urban (%) | 46.3 | | Pregnant women with 3+ ANC's | 99.7 | |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 16.4 | | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 26.5 | |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.7 | | Safe delivery | 96.5 | |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 11.2 | | Institutional delivery | 91.5 | |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 25.4 | | Children with full immunization | 97.7 | |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 11.3 | | | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 314 | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | | Number of Hospitals | 9 | |
| 1991 | 958 | | CHCs | 8 | |
| 2001 | 972 | | PHCs | 62 | |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | | Sub-Centres | 412 | |
| 1991 | 929 | | | | |
| 2001 | 939 | | | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | | Information on HIV/AIDS | | |
| Persons | 65.4 | | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 1.0 | |
| Males | 75.3 | | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - | |
| Females | 55.1 | | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 11 | |
| Total work participation rate | 55.6 | | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 | |
| Female work participation rate | 44.3 | | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 | |



DISTRICT : KANCHEEPURAM

| | | | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
| Area (sq. kms.) | 4433.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 29.1 |
| Percent to total state's area | 3.4 | Households with safe drinking water | 81.2 |
| Taluks | 8 | Households with electricity connection | 85.7 |
| CD blocks | 13 | | |
| Towns | 21 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 1091 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 17.7 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.9 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 23 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 13.4 |
| Persons | 2877468 | Birth order 3 and above | 19.5 |
| Males | 1457242 | Current use of any FP Method | 62.7 |
| Females | 1420226 | Total unmet need | 14.1 |
| Rural (%) | 46.7 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 99.8 |
| Urban (%) | 53.3 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 99.3 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 25.1 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 25.8 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.9 | Safe delivery | 92.4 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.2 | Institutional delivery | 83.7 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 30.2 | Children with full immunization | 91.9 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 19.2 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 649 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 962 | Number of Hospitals | 5 |
| 2001 | 975 | CHCs | 4 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 25 |
| 1991 | 974 | Sub-Centres | 267 |
| 2001 | 961 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 76.9 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.0 |
| Males | 84.7 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 3.6 |
| Females | 68.8 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 10 |
| Total work participation rate | 39.8 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 3 |
| Female work participation rate | 24.0 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |



DISTRICT : KANNIYAKUMARI

General information

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 1684.0 |
| Percent to total state's area | 1.3 |
| Taluks | 4 |
| CD blocks | 9 |
| Towns | - |
| Villages | 76 |

Demographic particulars (Census, 2001)

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population | |
| Persons | 1676034 |
| Males | 832269 |
| Females | 843765 |
| Rural (%) | 34.7 |
| Urban (%) | 65.3 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 4.0 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.3 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 9.8 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 29.6 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 4.7 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 995 |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | |
| 1991 | 991 |
| 2001 | 1014 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | |
| 1991 | 970 |
| 2001 | 968 |
| Literacy rate (7+) | |
| Persons | 87.6 |
| Males | 90.4 |
| Females | 84.8 |
| Total work participation rate | 32.7 |
| Female work participation rate | 12.7 |

Household amenities, (%), Census 2001

| | |
|--|------|
| Households with kutchha houses | 15.3 |
| Households with safe drinking water | 56.2 |
| Households with electricity connection | 77.3 |

Vital rates

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 15.4 |
| Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.6 |
| Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 13 |

Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%)

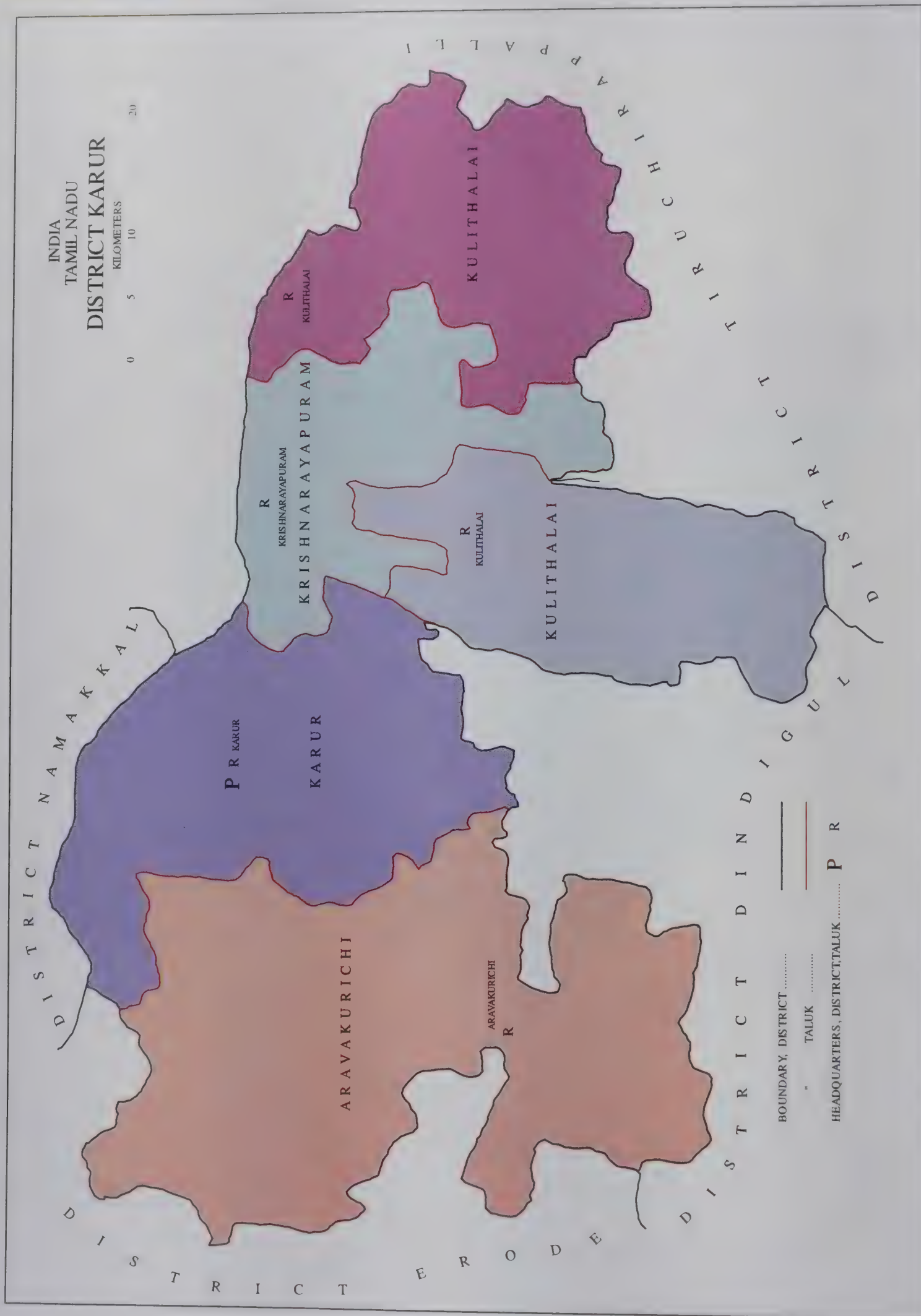
| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Girls marrying below 18 years | 1.8 |
| Birth order 3 and above | 14.2 |
| Current use of any FP Method | 54.0 |
| Total unmet need | 14.9 |
| Pregnant women with any ANC | 100.0 |
| Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 98.1 |
| Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 47.6 |
| Safe delivery | 98.0 |
| Institutional delivery | 94.9 |
| Children with full immunization | 92.6 |

Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Number of Hospitals | 4 |
| CHCs | 8 |
| PHCs | 25 |
| Sub-Centres | 267 |

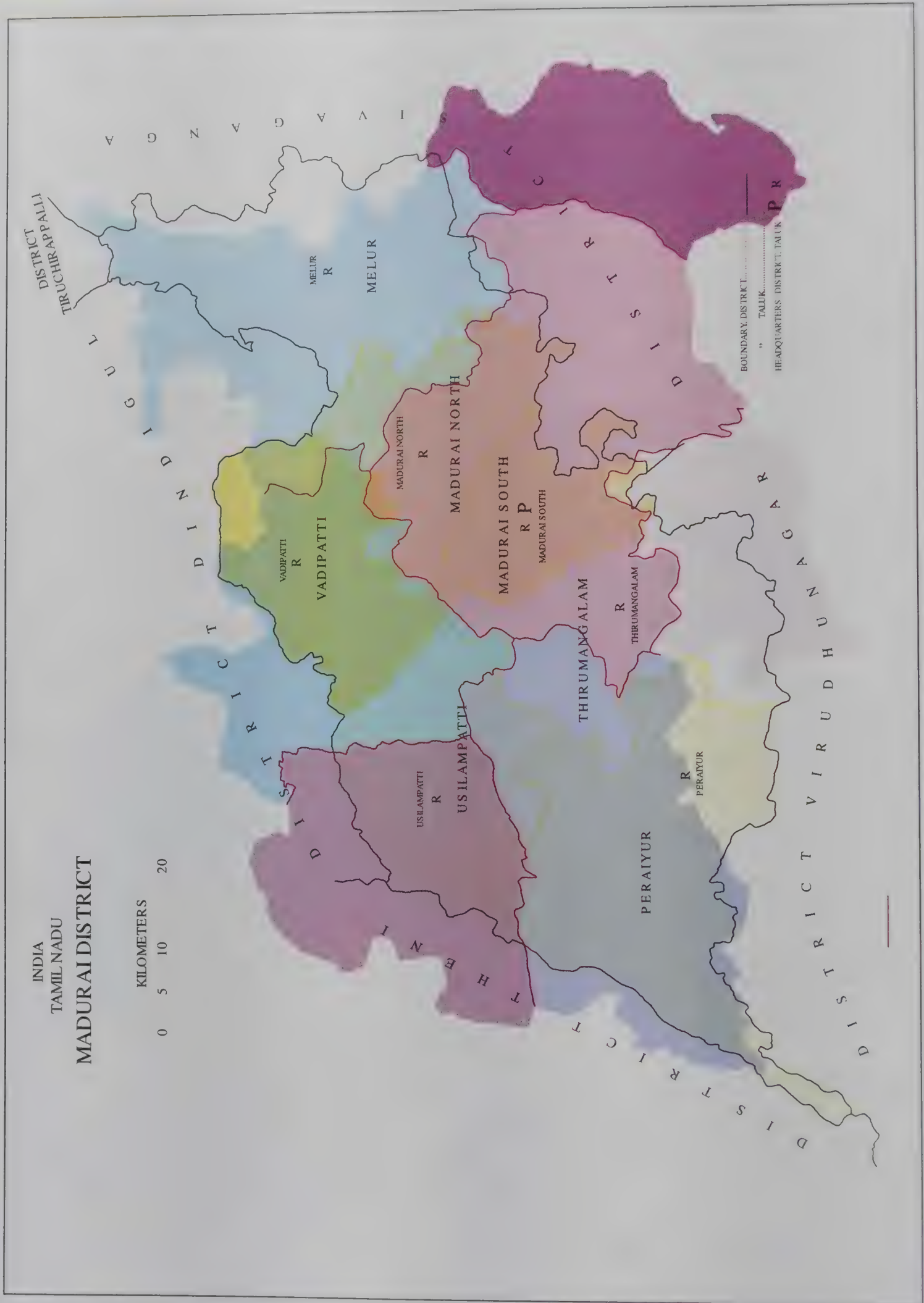
Information on HIV/AIDS

| | |
|---|-----|
| HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.0 |
| HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 6 |
| Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 |
| Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |



DISTRICT : KARUR

| General information | | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | | |
|--|--------|--|---|-------|--|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 3003.5 | | Households with kutchha houses | 21.2 | |
| Percent to total state's area | 2.3 | | Households with safe drinking water | 92.1 | |
| Taluks | 4 | | Households with electricity connection | 74.5 | |
| CD blocks | 8 | | | | |
| Towns | - | | Vital rates | | |
| Villages | 176 | | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 16.3 | |
| | | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.8 | |
| | | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 56 | |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | | |
| Population | | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 17.9 | |
| Persons | 935686 | | Birth order 3 and above | 12.9 | |
| Males | 465538 | | Current use of any FP Method | 52.8 | |
| Females | 470148 | | Total unmet need | 19.6 | |
| Rural (%) | 66.7 | | Pregnant women with any ANC | 100.0 | |
| Urban (%) | 33.3 | | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 95.5 | |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 20.3 | | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 44.8 | |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.2 | | Safe delivery | 91.1 | |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 10.4 | | Institutional delivery | 87.5 | |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 26.0 | | Children with full immunization | 90.5 | |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 9.5 | | | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 312 | | | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | | |
| 1991 | 999 | | Number of Hospitals | 2 | |
| 2001 | 1010 | | CHCs | 3 | |
| | | | PHCs | 26 | |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | | Sub-Centres | 164 | |
| 1991 | 945 | | | | |
| 2001 | 930 | | | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | | Information on HIV/AIDS | | |
| Persons | 68.1 | | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 2.0 | |
| Males | 79.6 | | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 23.2 | |
| Females | 56.8 | | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 12 | |
| Total work participation rate | 53.1 | | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 | |
| Female work participation rate | 43.2 | | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 | |



DISTRICT : MADURAI**General information**

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 3497.8 |
| Percent to total state's area | 2.7 |
| Taluks | 7 |
| CD blocks | 13 |
| Towns | 6 |
| Villages | 585 |

**Demographic particulars
(Census, 2001)**

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population | |
| Persons | 2578201 |
| Males | 1303363 |
| Females | 1274838 |
| Rural (%) | 44.0 |
| Urban (%) | 56.0 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 12.5 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.2 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.6 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 29.4 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 7.4 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 737 |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | |
| 1991 | 964 |
| 2001 | 978 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | |
| 1991 | 928 |
| 2001 | 926 |
| Literacy rate (7+) | |
| Persons | 77.8 |
| Males | 86.2 |
| Females | 69.3 |
| Total work participation rate | 42.2 |
| Female work participation rate | 27.6 |

Household amenities, (%), Census 2001

| | |
|--|------|
| Households with kutchha houses | 12.2 |
| Households with safe drinking water | 93.9 |
| Households with electricity connection | 79.9 |

Vital rates

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 16.9 |
| Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.8 |
| Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 19 |

**Key RCH indicators from District Level
Household Survey, 2002-04 (%)**

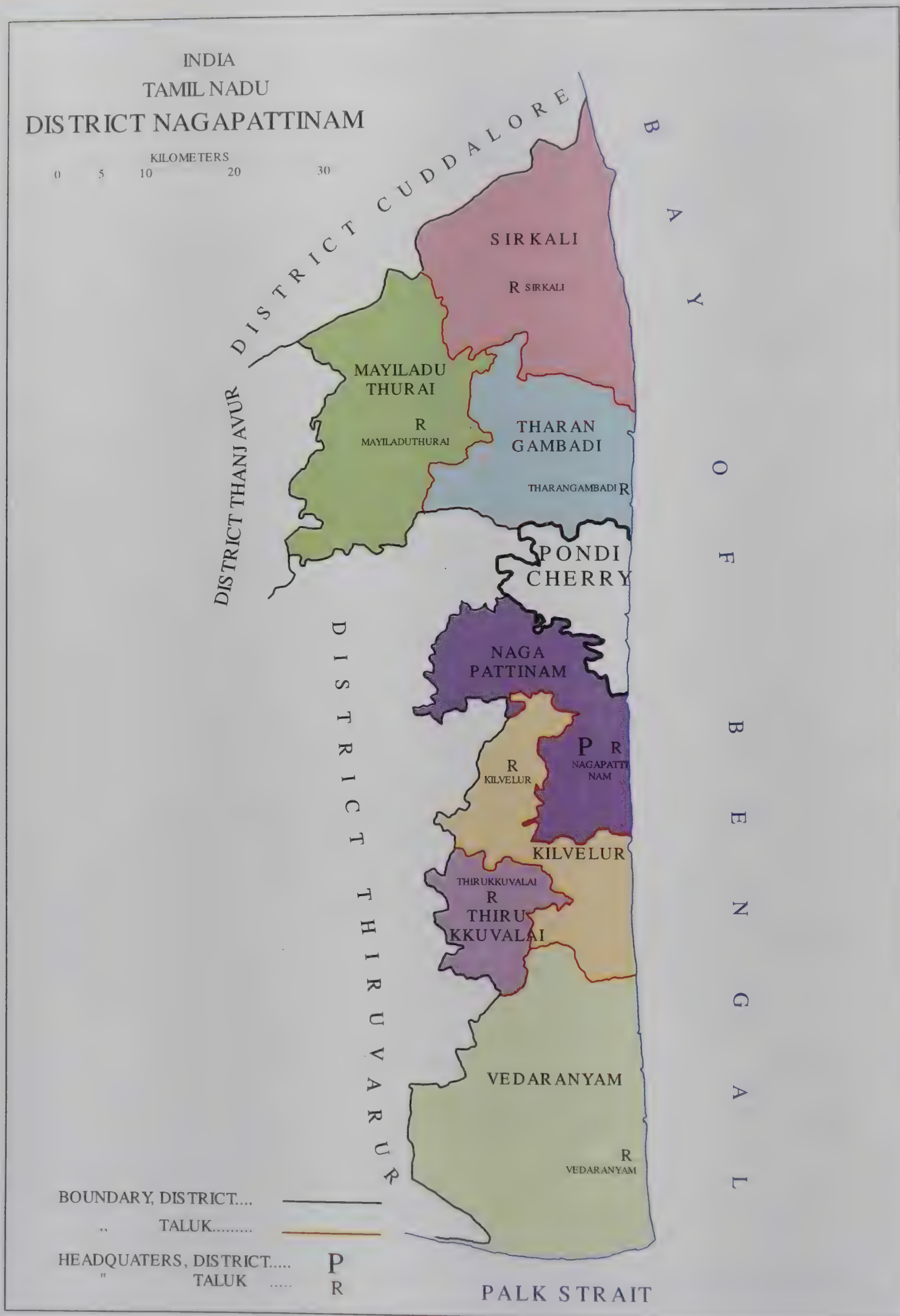
| | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Girls marrying below 18 years | 12.5 |
| Birth order 3 and above | 21.1 |
| Current use of any FP Method | 66.4 |
| Total unmet need | 10.4 |
| Pregnant women with any ANC | 99.4 |
| Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 90.6 |
| Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 28.6 |
| Safe delivery | 90.2 |
| Institutional delivery | 89.2 |
| Children with full immunization | 86.6 |

**Medical/Health Infrastructures/
Institutions**

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Number of Hospitals | 4 |
| CHCs | 5 |
| PHCs | 40 |
| Sub-Centres | 302 |

Information on HIV/AIDS

| | |
|---|------|
| HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 1.5 |
| HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 30.0 |
| Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 24 |
| Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 |
| Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |



DISTRICT : NAGAPATTINAM**General information**

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 2715.8 |
| Percent to total state's area | 2.1 |
| Taluks | 7 |
| CD blocks | 11 |
| Towns | - |
| Villages | 492 |

**Demographic particulars
(Census, 2001)**

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population | |
| Persons | 1488839 |
| Males | 739074 |
| Females | 749765 |
| Rural (%) | 77.8 |
| Urban (%) | 22.2 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 29.6 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.2 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.9 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 29.6 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 8.1 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 548 |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | |
| 1991 | 993 |
| 2001 | 1014 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | |
| 1991 | 968 |
| 2001 | 963 |
| Literacy rate (7+) | |
| Persons | 76.3 |
| Males | 84.9 |
| Females | 68.0 |
| Total work participation rate | 39.4 |
| Female work participation rate | 23.6 |

Household amenities, (%), Census 2001

| | |
|--|------|
| Households with kutchha houses | 47.7 |
| Households with safe drinking water | 91.6 |
| Households with electricity connection | 64.8 |

Vital rates

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 17.9 |
| Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.9 |
| Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 53 |

**Key RCH indicators from District Level
Household Survey, 2002-04 (%)**

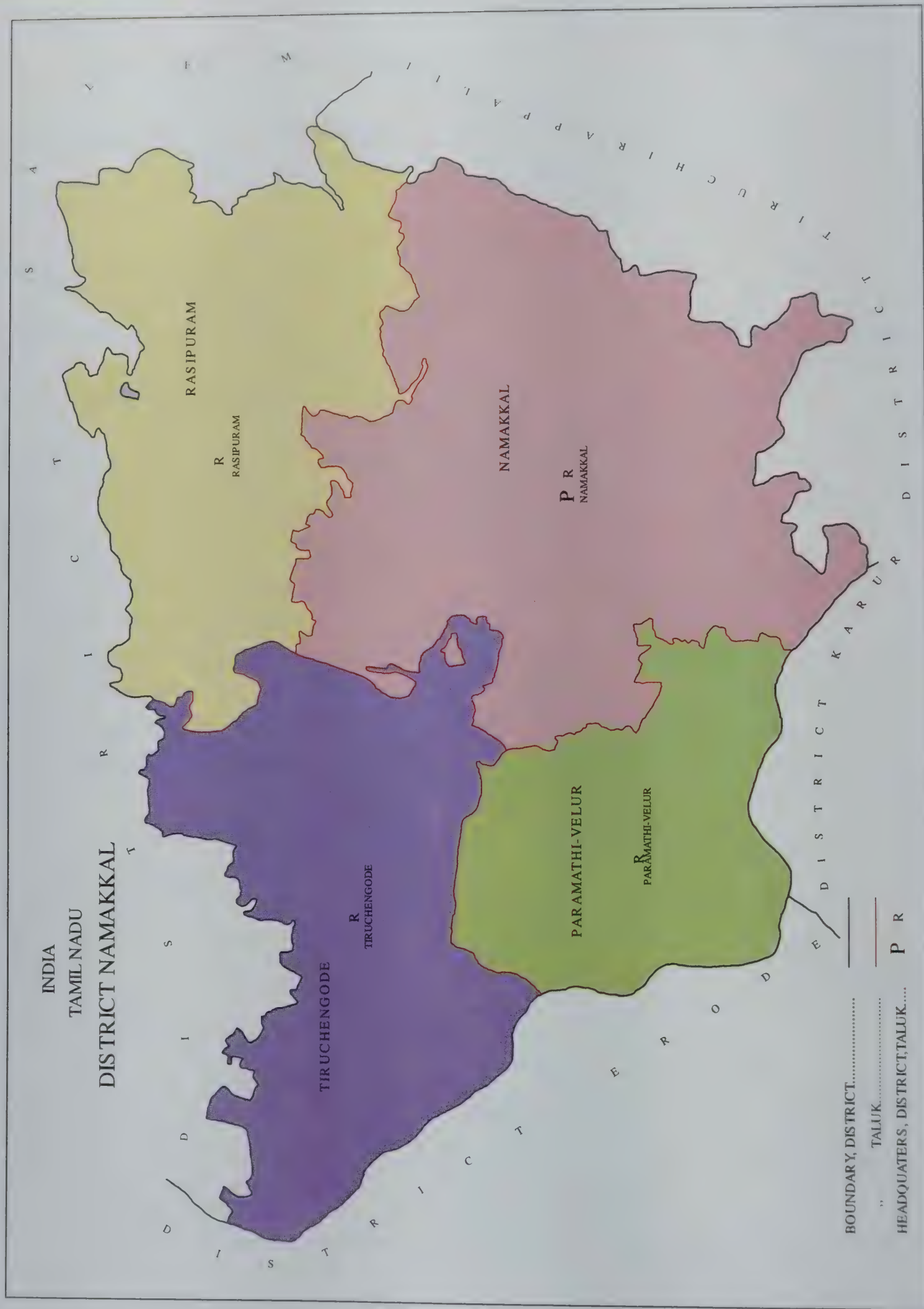
| | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Girls marrying below 18 years | 13.0 |
| Birth order 3 and above | 29.4 |
| Current use of any FP Method | 54.5 |
| Total unmet need | 20.2 |
| Pregnant women with any ANC | 99.3 |
| Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 94.5 |
| Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 24.7 |
| Safe delivery | 93.8 |
| Institutional delivery | 91.0 |
| Children with full immunization | 88.2 |

**Medical/Health Infrastructures/
Institutions**

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Number of Hospitals | 4 |
| CHCs | 5 |
| PHCs | 39 |
| Sub-Centres | 184 |

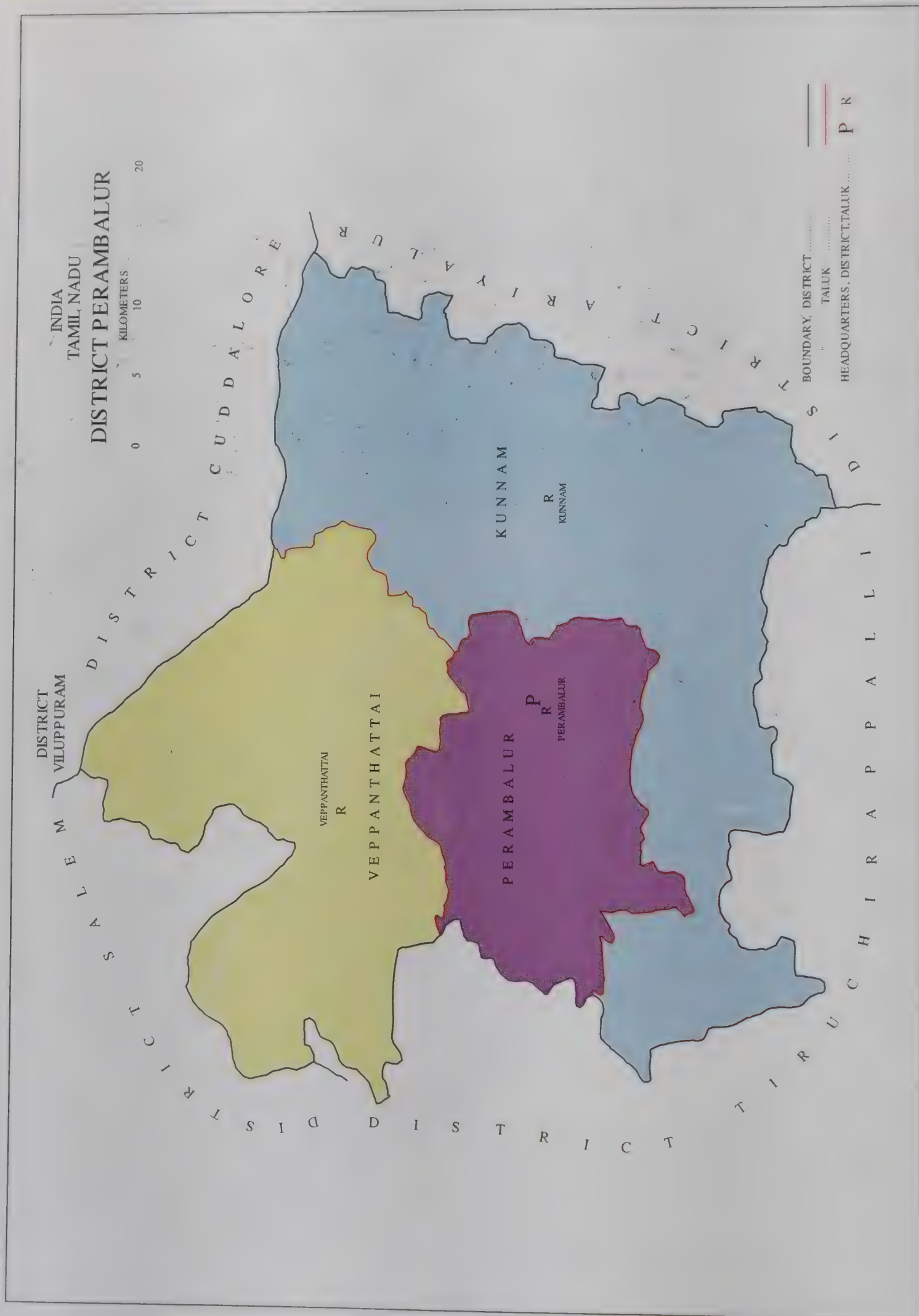
Information on HIV/AIDS

| | |
|---|-----|
| HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.0 |
| HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 8 |
| Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 |
| Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |



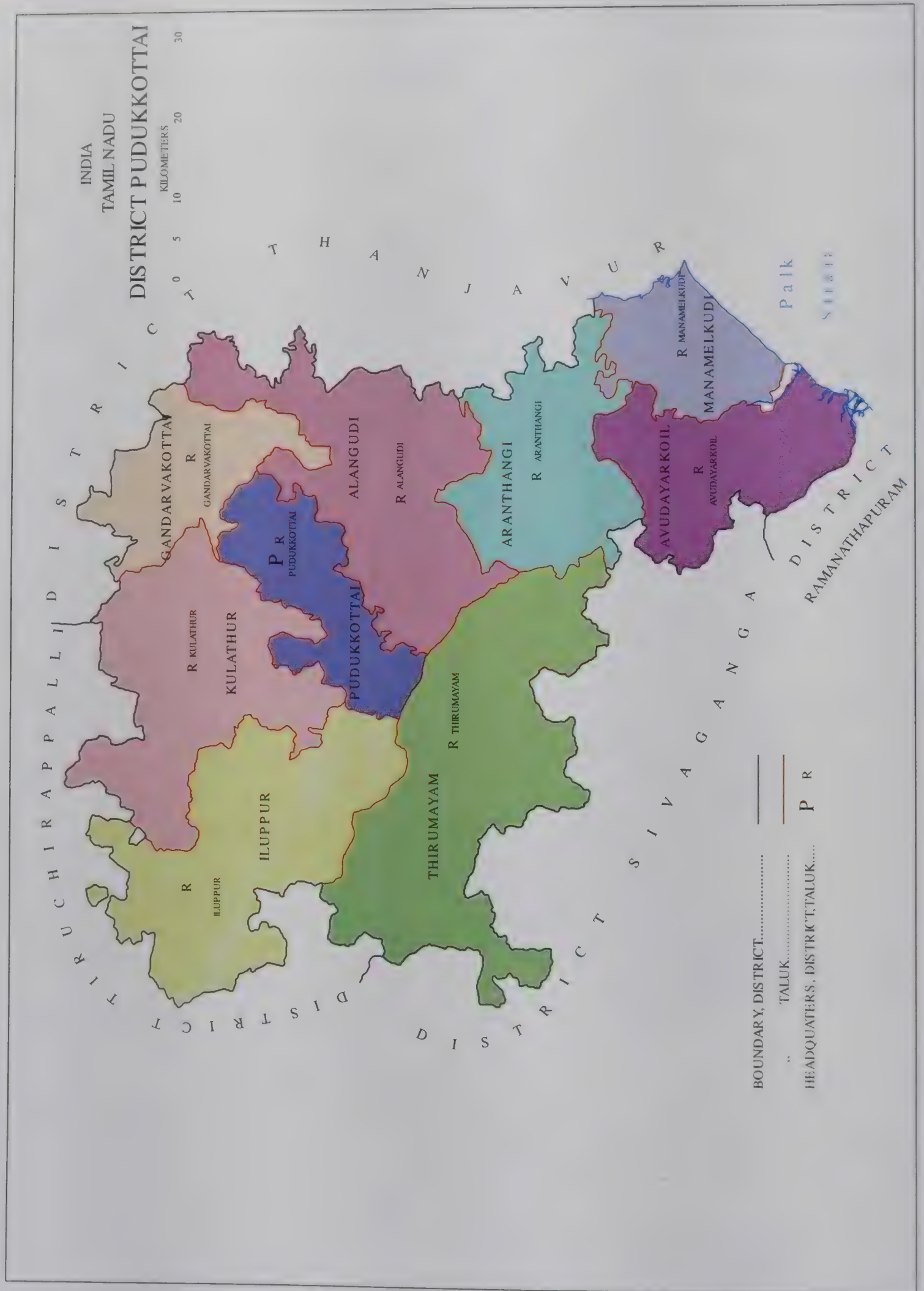
DISTRICT : NAMAKKAL

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 3429.4 | Households with kutchha houses | 21.7 |
| Percent to total state's area | 2.6 | Households with safe drinking water | 80.6 |
| Taluks | 4 | Households with electricity connection | 79.7 |
| CD blocks | 15 | Vital rates | |
| Towns | 4 | | |
| Villages | 392 | | |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 15.3 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.7 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 56 |
| | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 24.4 |
| Persons | 1493462 | Birth order 3 and above | 14.7 |
| Males | 759551 | Current use of any FP Method | 54.9 |
| Females | 733911 | Total unmet need | 19.0 |
| Rural (%) | 63.5 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 99.2 |
| Urban (%) | 36.5 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 97.7 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 18.8 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 35.7 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 3.4 | Safe delivery | 96.0 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 10.5 | Institutional delivery | 92.5 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 26.5 | Children with full immunization | 92.6 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 12.9 | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 435 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | | |
| 1991 | 960 | Number of Hospitals | 6 |
| 2001 | 966 | CHCs | 8 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 44 |
| 1991 | 891 | Sub-Centres | 240 |
| 2001 | 889 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 67.4 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 3.5 |
| Males | 77.6 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 57.0 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 21 |
| Total work participation rate | 56.4 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 5 |
| Female work participation rate | 48.2 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |



DISTRICT : PERAMBALUR

| General information | | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | | |
|---|--------|--|--|------|--|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 1750.8 | | Households with kutchha houses | 38.8 | |
| Percent to total state's area | 1.3 | | Households with safe drinking water | 86.6 | |
| Taluks | 3 | | Households with electricity connection | 78.4 | |
| CD blocks | 4 | | | | |
| Towns | - | | | | |
| Villages | 157 | | | | |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | | Vital rates | | |
| Population | | | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 18.2 | |
| Persons | 493646 | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.0 | |
| Males | 246141 | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 63 | |
| Females | 247505 | | | | |
| Rural (%) | 84.0 | | | | |
| Urban (%) | 16.0 | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 30.2 | | | | |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.7 | | | | |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 9.2 | | | | |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 28.8 | | | | |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 9.5 | | | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 282 | | | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | | | | |
| 1991 | 975 | | | | |
| 2001 | 1006 | | | | |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | | | | |
| 1991 | 963 | | | | |
| 2001 | 937 | | | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | | | | |
| Persons | 66.1 | | | | |
| Males | 77.9 | | | | |
| Females | 54.4 | | | | |
| Total work participation rate | 53.8 | | | | |
| Female work participation rate | 49.7 | | | | |
| | | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | | |
| | | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 19.2 | |
| | | | Birth order 3 and above | 21.4 | |
| | | | Current use of any FP Method | 48.1 | |
| | | | Total unmet need | 22.7 | |
| | | | Pregnant women with any ANC | 98.8 | |
| | | | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 91.4 | |
| | | | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 24.1 | |
| | | | Safe delivery | 90.7 | |
| | | | Institutional delivery | 85.6 | |
| | | | Children with full immunization | 93.7 | |
| | | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | | |
| | | | Number of Hospitals | 1 | |
| | | | CHCs | 4 | |
| | | | PHCs | 47 | |
| | | | Sub-Centres | 203 | |
| | | | Information on HIV/AIDS | | |
| | | | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 1.5 | |
| | | | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - | |
| | | | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 7 | |
| | | | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 | |
| | | | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 | |



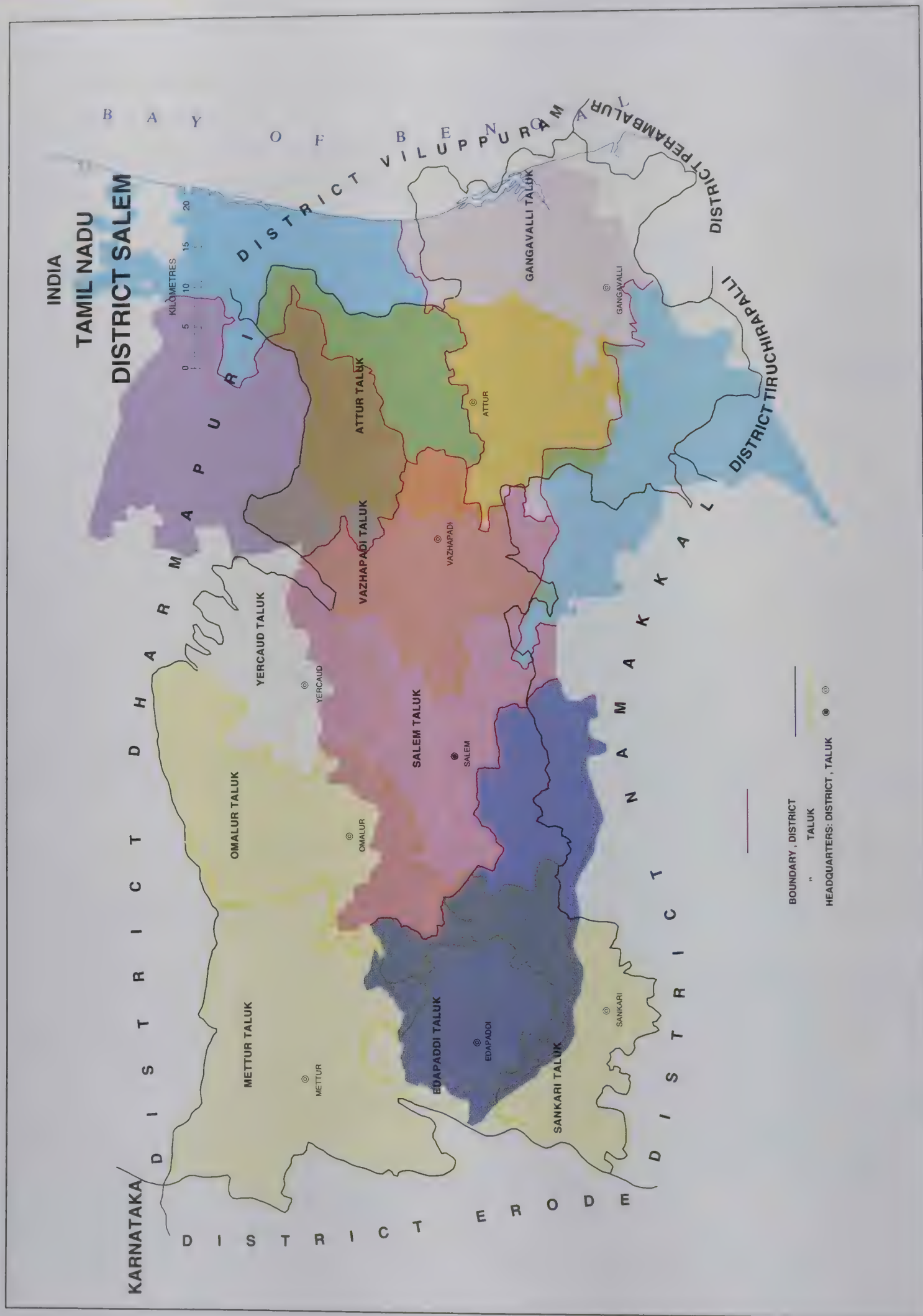
DISTRICT : PUDUKKOTTAI

| General information | | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|------|---|------|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 4651.0 | | Households with kutchha houses | 33.8 |
| Percent to total state's area | 3.6 | | Households with safe drinking water | 78.7 |
| Taluks | 9 | | Households with electricity connection | 65.0 |
| CD blocks | 13 | | | |
| Towns | 2 | | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 755 | | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 19.0 |
| | | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.0 |
| | | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 34 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 10.3 |
| Persons | 1459601 | | Birth order 3 and above | 24.2 |
| Males | 724300 | | Current use of any FP Method | 53.4 |
| Females | 735301 | | Total unmet need | 15.6 |
| Rural (%) | 83.0 | | Pregnant women with any ANC | 99.6 |
| Urban (%) | 17.0 | | Pregnant women with 3+ ANC's | 98.3 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 17.1 | | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 8.2 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.1 | | Safe delivery | 89.8 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.4 | | Institutional delivery | 88.8 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 29.9 | | Children with full immunization | 95.2 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 10.0 | | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 314 | | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| | 1991 | 1005 | Number of Hospitals | 4 |
| | 2001 | 1015 | CHCs | 8 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | | PHCs | 46 |
| | 1991 | 976 | Sub-Centres | 239 |
| | 2001 | 955 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 71.1 | | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.8 |
| Males | 82.5 | | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 60.0 | | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 23 |
| Total work participation rate | 46.5 | | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 |
| Female work participation rate | 35.5 | | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |



DISTRICT : RAMANATHAPURAM

| General information | | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|---|---------|--|---|------|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 4129.0 | | Households with kutcha houses | 18.1 |
| Percent to total state's area | 3.2 | | Households with safe drinking water | 52.2 |
| Taluks | 7 | | Households with electricity connection | 66.1 |
| CD blocks | 11 | | | |
| Towns | - | | | |
| Villages | 393 | | | |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | | Vital rates | |
| Population | | | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 18.6 |
| Persons | 1187604 | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.1 |
| Males | 583376 | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 33 |
| Females | 604228 | | | |
| Rural (%) | 74.5 | | | |
| Urban (%) | 25.5 | | | |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 18.2 | | | |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.1 | | | |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.7 | | | |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 30.6 | | | |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 6.1 | | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 288 | | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | | | |
| 1991 | 1011 | | | |
| 2001 | 1036 | | | |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | | | |
| 1991 | 960 | | | |
| 2001 | 964 | | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | | | |
| Persons | 73.0 | | | |
| Males | 83.0 | | | |
| Females | 63.4 | | | |
| Total work participation rate | 43.8 | | | |
| Female work participation rate | 33.1 | | | |
| | | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| | | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 11.4 |
| | | | Birth order 3 and above | 29.3 |
| | | | Current use of any FP Method | 49.4 |
| | | | Total unmet need | 18.6 |
| | | | Pregnant women with any ANC | 99.4 |
| | | | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 97.2 |
| | | | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 17.6 |
| | | | Safe delivery | 97.6 |
| | | | Institutional delivery | 94.5 |
| | | | Children with full immunization | 94.0 |
| | | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| | | | Number of Hospitals | 5 |
| | | | CHCs | 7 |
| | | | PHCs | 41 |
| | | | Sub-Centres | 249 |
| | | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| | | | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.0 |
| | | | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 7.6 |
| | | | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 8 |
| | | | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 |
| | | | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |



DISTRICT : SALEM

General information

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 5219.6 |
| Percent to total state's area | 4.0 |
| Taluks | 9 |
| CD blocks | 20 |
| Towns | 7 |
| Villages | 619 |

Demographic particulars
(Census, 2001)

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population | |
| Persons | 3016346 |
| Males | 1563633 |
| Females | 1452713 |
| Rural (%) | 53.9 |
| Urban (%) | 46.1 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 15.8 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 3.4 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 9.0 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 28.0 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 17.2 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 578 |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | |
| 1991 | 925 |
| 2001 | 929 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | |
| 1991 | 930 |
| 2001 | 851 |
| Literacy rate (7+) | |
| Persons | 65.1 |
| Males | 74.4 |
| Females | 55.2 |
| Total work participation rate | 48.2 |
| Female work participation rate | 35.2 |

Household amenities, (%), Census 2001

| | |
|--|------|
| Households with kutchha houses | 23.8 |
| Households with safe drinking water | 82.1 |
| Households with electricity connection | 79.4 |

Vital rates

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 17.4 |
| Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.9 |
| Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 26 |

Key RCH indicators from District Level
Household Survey, 2002-04 (%)

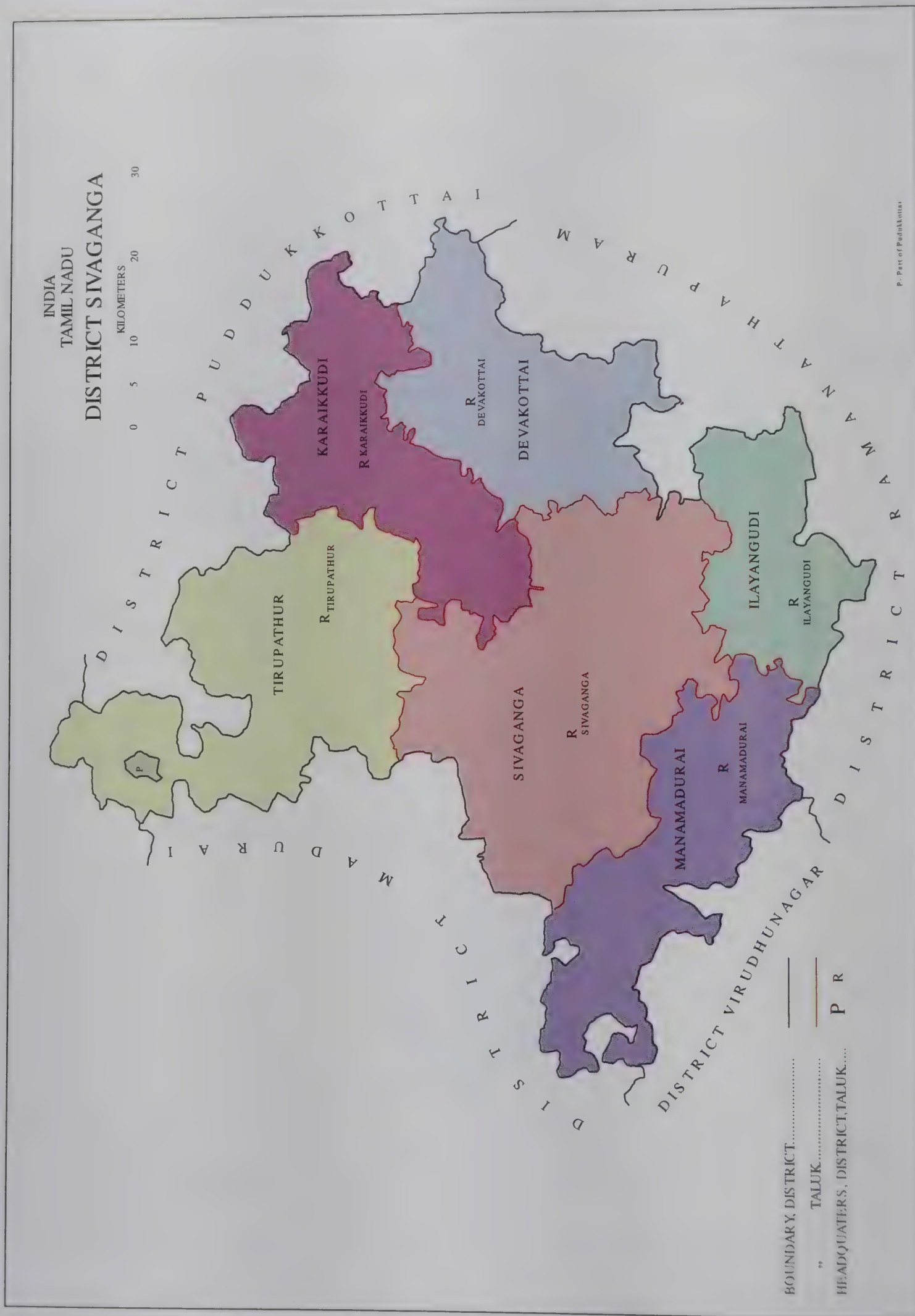
| | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Girls marrying below 18 years | 26.1 |
| Birth order 3 and above | 24.8 |
| Current use of any FP Method | 54.6 |
| Total unmet need | 22.1 |
| Pregnant women with any ANC | 99.6 |
| Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 96.9 |
| Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 27.1 |
| Safe delivery | 86.1 |
| Institutional delivery | 82.3 |
| Children with full immunization | 90.6 |

Medical/Health Infrastructures/
Institutions

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Number of Hospitals | 5 |
| CHCs | 5 |
| PHCs | 67 |
| Sub-Centres | 421 |

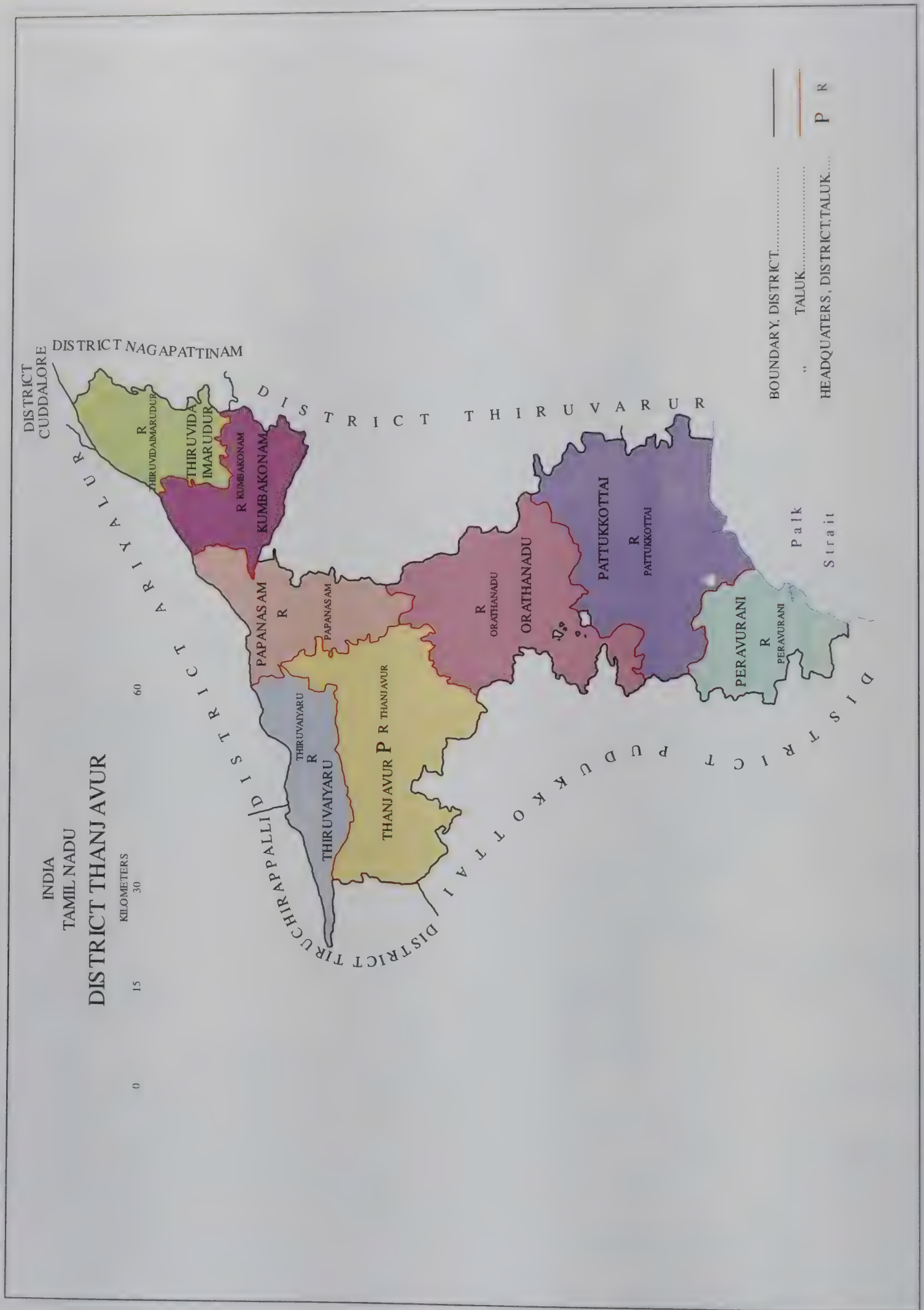
Information on HIV/AIDS

| | |
|---|-----|
| HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.8 |
| HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 5.6 |
| Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 16 |
| Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 6 |
| Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |



DISTRICT : SIVAGANGA

| General information | | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | | |
|---|---------|--|--|-------|--|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 4189.0 | | Households with kutcha houses | 15.9 | |
| Percent to total state's area | 3.2 | | Households with safe drinking water | 75.6 | |
| Taluks | 6 | | Households with electricity connection | 71.8 | |
| CD blocks | 12 | | | | |
| Towns | - | | | | |
| Villages | 519 | | | | |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | | Vital rates | | |
| Population | | | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 16.8 | |
| Persons | 1155356 | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.9 | |
| Males | 566947 | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 31 | |
| Females | 588409 | | | | |
| Rural (%) | 71.8 | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | | |
| Urban (%) | 28.2 | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 11.5 | |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 16.3 | | Birth order 3 and above | 26.7 | |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.1 | | Current use of any FP Method | 59.6 | |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 10.0 | | Total unmet need | 16.0 | |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 29.2 | | Pregnant women with any ANC | 100.0 | |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 4.7 | | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 95.7 | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 276 | | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 29.9 | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | | Safe delivery | 97.3 | |
| 1991 | 1033 | | Institutional delivery | 93.6 | |
| 2001 | 1038 | | Children with full immunization | 95.7 | |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | | |
| 1991 | 958 | | Number of Hospitals | 7 | |
| 2001 | 952 | | CHCs | 4 | |
| | | | PHCs | 41 | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | | Sub-Centres | 267 | |
| Persons | 72.2 | | Information on HIV/AIDS | | |
| Males | 83.1 | | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.5 | |
| Females | 61.7 | | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - | |
| Total work participation rate | 44.4 | | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 49 | |
| Female work participation rate | 33.5 | | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 | |
| | | | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 | |



DISTRICT : THANJAVUR

| General information | | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | | |
|--|---------|--|---|------|--|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 3396.6 | | Households with kutcha houses | 40.6 | |
| Percent to total state's area | 2.6 | | Households with safe drinking water | 94.6 | |
| Taluks | 8 | | Households with electricity connection | 71.9 | |
| CD blocks | 14 | | | | |
| Towns | 4 | | Vital rates | | |
| Villages | 821 | | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 17.1 | |
| | | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.8 | |
| | | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 7 | |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | | |
| Population | | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 4.7 | |
| Persons | 2216138 | | Birth order 3 and above | 22.3 | |
| Males | 1096638 | | Current use of any FP Method | 57.5 | |
| Females | 1119500 | | Total unmet need | 18.9 | |
| Rural (%) | 66.2 | | Pregnant women with any ANC | 99.7 | |
| Urban (%) | 33.8 | | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 98.0 | |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 18.0 | | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 33.6 | |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.2 | | Safe delivery | 96.3 | |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.8 | | Institutional delivery | 95.3 | |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 29.2 | | Children with full immunization | 89.4 | |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 7.9 | | | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 652 | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | | Number of Hospitals | 8 | |
| 1991 | 996 | | CHCs | 5 | |
| 2001 | 1021 | | PHCs | 55 | |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | | Sub-Centres | 319 | |
| 1991 | 964 | | | | |
| 2001 | 959 | | | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | | Information on HIV/AIDS | | |
| Persons | 75.5 | | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.0 | |
| Males | 84.5 | | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 12.0 | |
| Females | 66.7 | | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 9 | |
| Total work participation rate | 40.5 | | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 | |
| Female work participation rate | 24.9 | | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 | |



DISTRICT : NILGIRIS

General information

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 2549.0 |
| Percent to total state's area | 2.0 |
| Taluks | 6 |
| CD blocks | 4 |
| Towns | 1 |
| Villages | 41 |

Demographic particulars
(Census, 2001)

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Population | |
| Persons | 762141 |
| Males | 378351 |
| Females | 383790 |
| Rural (%) | 40.4 |
| Urban (%) | 59.6 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 31.2 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 3.7 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 6.7 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 29.5 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 7.3 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 299 |

Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)

| | |
|------|------|
| 1991 | 983 |
| 2001 | 1014 |

Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)
(girls per 1000 boys)

| | |
|------|-----|
| 1991 | 968 |
| 2001 | 979 |

Literacy rate (7+)

| | |
|---------|------|
| Persons | 80.0 |
| Males | 88.5 |
| Females | 71.6 |

Total work participation rate 45.1

Female work participation rate 35.4

Household amenities, (%), Census 2001

| | |
|--|------|
| Households with kutchha houses | 3.8 |
| Households with safe drinking water | 74.4 |
| Households with electricity connection | 73.0 |

Vital rates

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 16.3 |
| Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.6 |
| Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 21 |

Key RCH indicators from District Level
Household Survey, 2002-04 (%)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Girls marrying below 18 years | 17.0 |
| Birth order 3 and above | 14.5 |
| Current use of any FP Method | 66.0 |
| Total unmet need | 13.2 |
| Pregnant women with any ANC | 99.6 |
| Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 97.5 |
| Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 22.4 |
| Safe delivery | 93.0 |
| Institutional delivery | 86.8 |
| Children with full immunization | 90.5 |

Medical/Health Infrastructures/
Institutions

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Number of Hospitals | 4 |
| CHCs | 3 |
| PHCs | 26 |
| Sub-Centres | 194 |

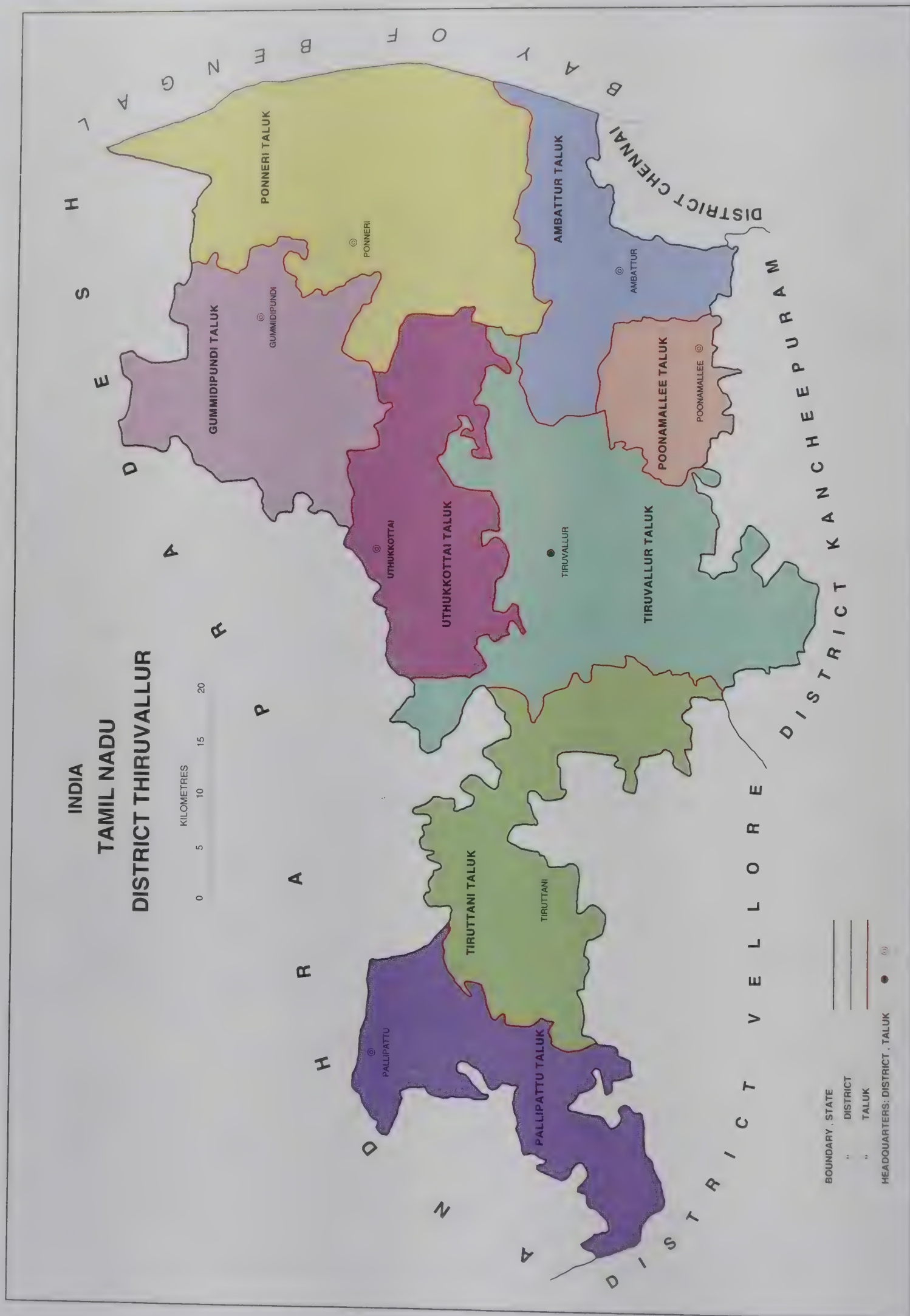
Information on HIV/AIDS

| | |
|--|-----|
| HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 1.0 |
| HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 8 |
| Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 |
| Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |



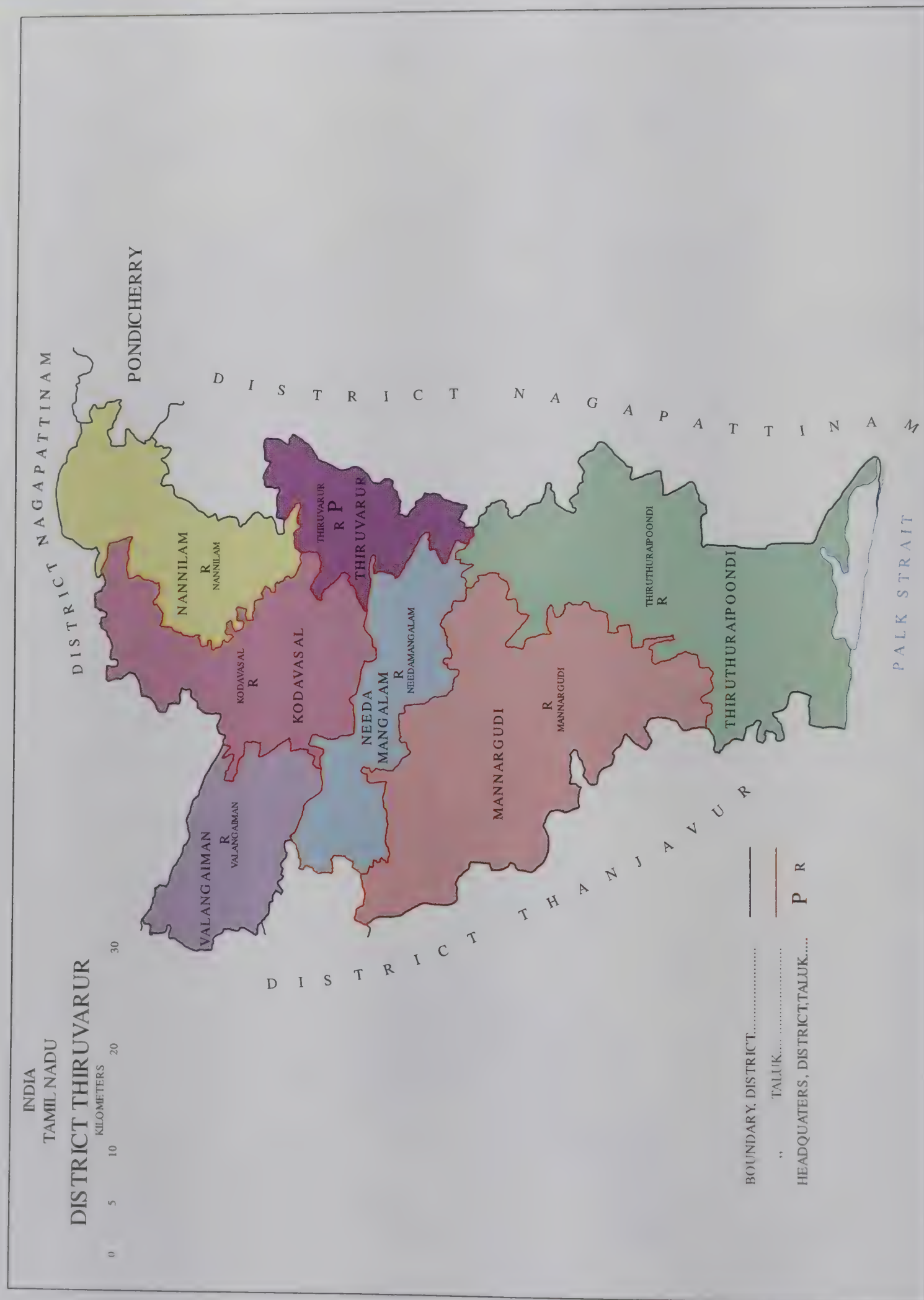
DISTRICT : THENI

| General information | | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|--|---|-------|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 3067.2 | | Households with kutchha houses | 12.1 |
| Percent to total state's area | 2.4 | | Households with safe drinking water | 96.0 |
| Taluks | 5 | | Households with electricity connection | 74.4 |
| CD blocks | 8 | | | |
| Towns | - | | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 98 | | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 16.7 |
| | | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.8 |
| | | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 92 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 18.7 |
| Persons | 1093950 | | Birth order 3 and above | 20.0 |
| Males | 552986 | | Current use of any FP Method | 65.7 |
| Females | 540964 | | Total unmet need | 15.2 |
| Rural (%) | 45.9 | | Pregnant women with any ANC | 100.0 |
| Urban (%) | 54.1 | | Pregnant women with 3+ ANC's | 97.5 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 19.4 | | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 38.3 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.2 | | Safe delivery | 96.5 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 9.2 | | Institutional delivery | 90.3 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 28.6 | | Children with full immunization | 94.7 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 4.3 | | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 357 | | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 964 | | Number of Hospitals | 5 |
| 2001 | 978 | | CHCs | 4 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | | PHCs | 23 |
| 1991 | 896 | | Sub-Centres | 163 |
| 2001 | 891 | | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 71.6 | | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.5 |
| Males | 81.9 | | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 61.2 | | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 10 |
| Total work participation rate | 47.6 | | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 2 |
| Female work participation rate | 37.3 | | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |



DISTRICT : THIRUVALLUR

| General information | | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|---|---------|--|---|------|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 3424.0 | | Households with kutchha houses | 24.9 |
| Percent to total state's area | 2.6 | | Households with safe drinking water | 70.4 |
| Taluks | 8 | | Households with electricity connection | 87.2 |
| CD blocks | 14 | | | |
| Towns | 7 | | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 648 | | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 18.4 |
| | | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.9 |
| | | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 30.0 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 12.1 |
| Persons | 2754756 | | Birth order 3 and above | 17.0 |
| Males | 1397407 | | Current use of any FP Method | 63.9 |
| Females | 1357349 | | Total unmet need | 12.4 |
| Rural (%) | 45.5 | | Pregnant women with any ANC | 98.9 |
| Urban (%) | 54.5 | | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 94.3 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 21.8 | | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 20.5 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 1.4 | | Safe delivery | 93.0 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 7.2 | | Institutional delivery | 89.0 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 30.0 | | Children with full immunization | 92.8 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 23.1 | | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 805 | | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 957 | | Number of Hospitals | 4 |
| 2001 | 971 | | CHCs | 3 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | | PHCs | 39 |
| 1991 | 965 | | Sub-Centres | 300 |
| 2001 | 957 | | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 76.9 | | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.3 |
| Males | 85.3 | | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 68.4 | | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 14 |
| Total work participation rate | 37.6 | | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 |
| Female work participation rate | 19.8 | | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | - |



DISTRICT : THIRUVARUR

| General information | | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | | |
|--|---------|--|---|------|--|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 2167.6 | | Households with kutchha houses | 49.5 | |
| Percent to total state's area | 1.7 | | Households with safe drinking water | 96.4 | |
| Taluks | 7 | | Households with electricity connection | 64.9 | |
| CD blocks | 10 | | | | |
| Towns | - | | | | |
| Villages | 549 | | | | |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | | Vital rates | | |
| Population | | | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 17.3 | |
| Persons | 1169474 | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.8 | |
| Males | 580784 | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 42 | |
| Females | 588690 | | | | |
| Rural (%) | 79.7 | | | | |
| Urban (%) | 20.3 | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 32.3 | | | | |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.2 | | | | |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.5 | | | | |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 29.1 | | | | |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 6.3 | | | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 540 | | | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | | | | |
| 1991 | 987 | | | | |
| 2001 | 1014 | | | | |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | | | | |
| 1991 | 977 | | | | |
| 2001 | 970 | | | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | | | | |
| Persons | 76.6 | | | | |
| Males | 85.4 | | | | |
| Females | 67.9 | | | | |
| Total work participation rate | 42.0 | | | | |
| Female work participation rate | 27.1 | | | | |
| | | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | | |
| | | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 9.2 | |
| | | | Birth order 3 and above | 28.1 | |
| | | | Current use of any FP Method | 55.4 | |
| | | | Total unmet need | 19.9 | |
| | | | Pregnant women with any ANC | 98.3 | |
| | | | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 95.4 | |
| | | | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 26.3 | |
| | | | Safe delivery | 93.9 | |
| | | | Institutional delivery | 88.8 | |
| | | | Children with full immunization | 85.4 | |
| | | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | | |
| | | | Number of Hospitals | 4 | |
| | | | CHCs | 5 | |
| | | | PHCs | 38 | |
| | | | Sub-Centres | 248 | |
| | | | Information on HIV/AIDS | | |
| | | | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | - | |
| | | | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - | |
| | | | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 7 | |
| | | | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 | |
| | | | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 | |



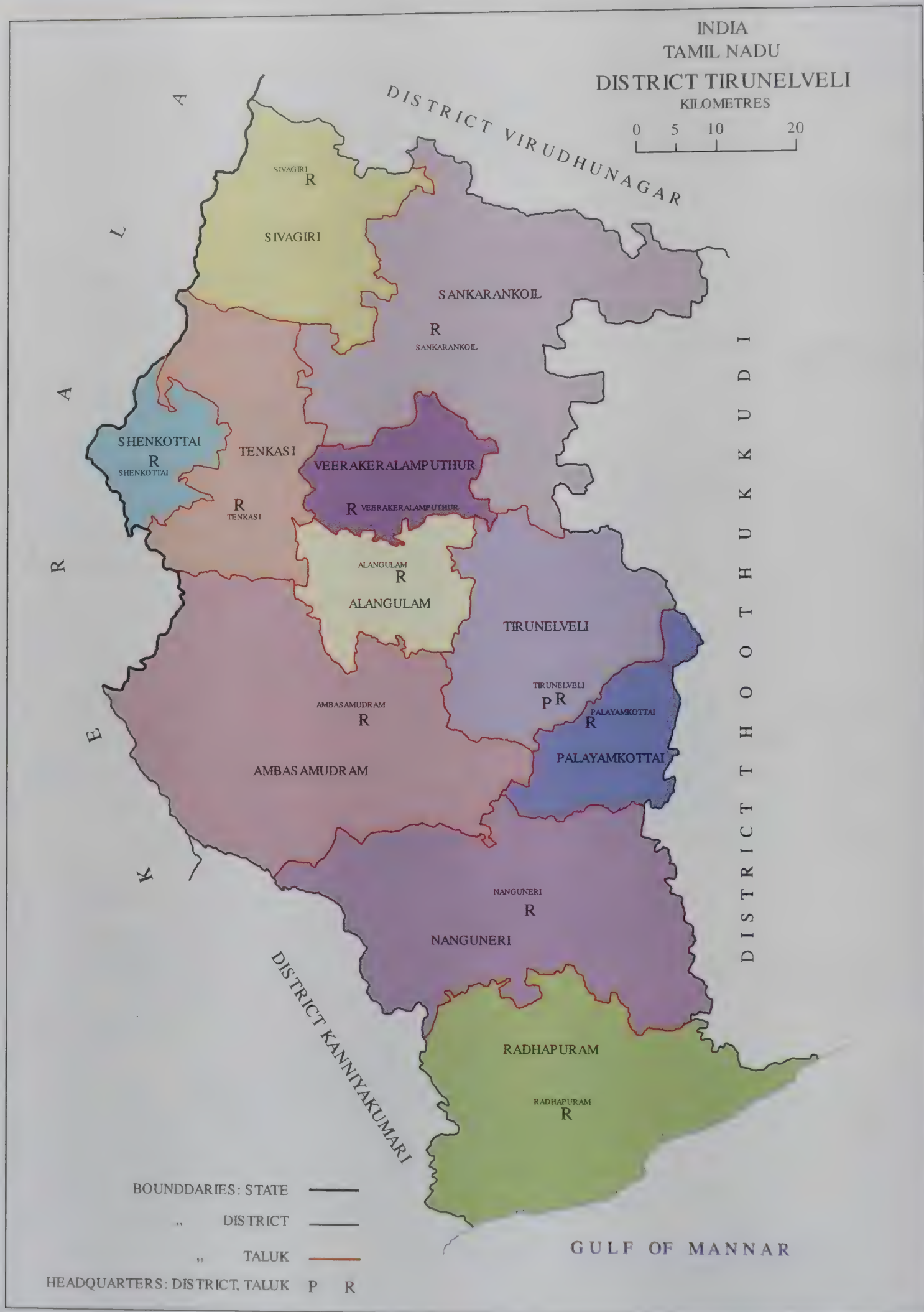
DISTRICT : THOOTHUKUDI

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|---|---------|--|-------|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 4621.0 | Households with kutcha houses | 13.4 |
| Percent to total state's area | 3.6 | Households with safe drinking water | 86.5 |
| Taluks | 8 | Households with electricity connection | 81.6 |
| CD blocks | 12 | | |
| Towns | 4 | | |
| Villages | 436 | | |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Vital rates | |
| | | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 17.2 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.8 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 37 |
| | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 5.7 |
| Persons | 1572273 | Birth order 3 and above | 29.8 |
| Males | 766823 | Current use of any FP Method | 44.0 |
| Females | 805450 | Total unmet need | 16.7 |
| Rural (%) | 57.7 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 100.0 |
| Urban (%) | 42.3 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 96.8 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 18.4 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 39.9 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.2 | Safe delivery | 96.3 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 9.7 | Institutional delivery | 93.3 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 30.0 | Children with full immunization | 97.6 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 8.0 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 340 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 1051 | Number of Hospitals | 7 |
| 2001 | 1050 | CHCs | 5 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 47 |
| 1991 | 964 | Sub-Centres | 249 |
| 2001 | 953 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 81.5 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.0 |
| Males | 88.3 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 75.1 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 14 |
| Total work participation rate | 43.2 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transission Centres (PPTCTC) | 3 |
| Female work participation rate | 30.7 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |



DISTRICT : TIRCHIRAPPALLI

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|------------|--|------|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 4403.8 | Households with kutchha houses | 24.5 |
| Percent to total state's area | 3.4 | Households with safe drinking water | 93.3 |
| Taluks | 8 | Households with electricity connection | 77.2 |
| CD blocks | 14 | Vital rates | |
| Towns | 4 | | |
| Villages | 479 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 16.6 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | Population | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.8 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 51 |
| | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 10.5 |
| | | Birth order 3 and above | 24.5 |
| | | Current use of any FP Method | 53.3 |
| | | Total unmet need | 21.6 |
| | | Pregnant women with any ANC | 99.2 |
| | | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 95.4 |
| | | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 22.4 |
| Persons | 2418366 | Safe delivery | 92.4 |
| | | Institutional delivery | 88.7 |
| | | Children with full immunization | 88.4 |
| | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| | | Number of Hospitals | 8 |
| | | CHCs | 9 |
| | | PHCs | 44 |
| | | Sub-Centres | 318 |
| | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| | | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 1.5 |
| Males | 1208534 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 5.2 |
| | | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 13 |
| | | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 2 |
| | | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |
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| Females | 1209832 | | |
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| Rural (%) | 52.9 | | |
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| Urban (%) | 47.1 | | |
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| Scheduled Castes (%) | 16.5 | | |
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| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.8 | | |
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| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 9.0 | | |
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| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 28.9 | | |
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| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 10.1 | | |
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| Population density (per sq. km) | 549 | | |
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| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | | |
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| 1991 | 982 | | |
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| 2001 | 1001 | | |
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| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | | |
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| 1991 | 956 | | |
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| 2001 | 955 | | |
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| Literacy rate (7+) | | | |
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| Persons | 77.9 | | |
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| Males | 86.5 | | |
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| Females | 69.3 | | |
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| Total work participation rate | 44.0 | | |
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| Female work participation rate | 31.1 | | |
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DISTRICT : TIRUNELVELI**General information**

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 6810.0 |
| Percent to total state's area | 5.2 |
| Taluks | 11 |
| CD blocks | 19 |
| Towns | 1 |
| Villages | 481 |

**Demographic particulars
(Census, 2001)**

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population | |
| Persons | 2723988 |
| Males | 1333939 |
| Females | 1390049 |
| Rural (%) | 52.0 |
| Urban (%) | 48.0 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 17.7 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.3 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 9.7 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 29.5 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 8.9 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 400 |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | |
| 1991 | 1034 |
| 2001 | 1042 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | |
| 1991 | 955 |
| 2001 | 957 |
| Literacy rate (7+) | |
| Persons | 76.1 |
| Males | 85.2 |
| Females | 67.4 |
| Total work participation rate | 47.0 |
| Female work participation rate | 39.1 |

Household amenities, (%), Census 2001

| | |
|--|------|
| Households with kutchha houses | 8.3 |
| Households with safe drinking water | 91.6 |
| Households with electricity connection | 83.6 |

Vital rates

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 17.8 |
| Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.9 |
| Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 61 |

**Key RCH indicators from District Level
Household Survey, 2002-04 (%)**

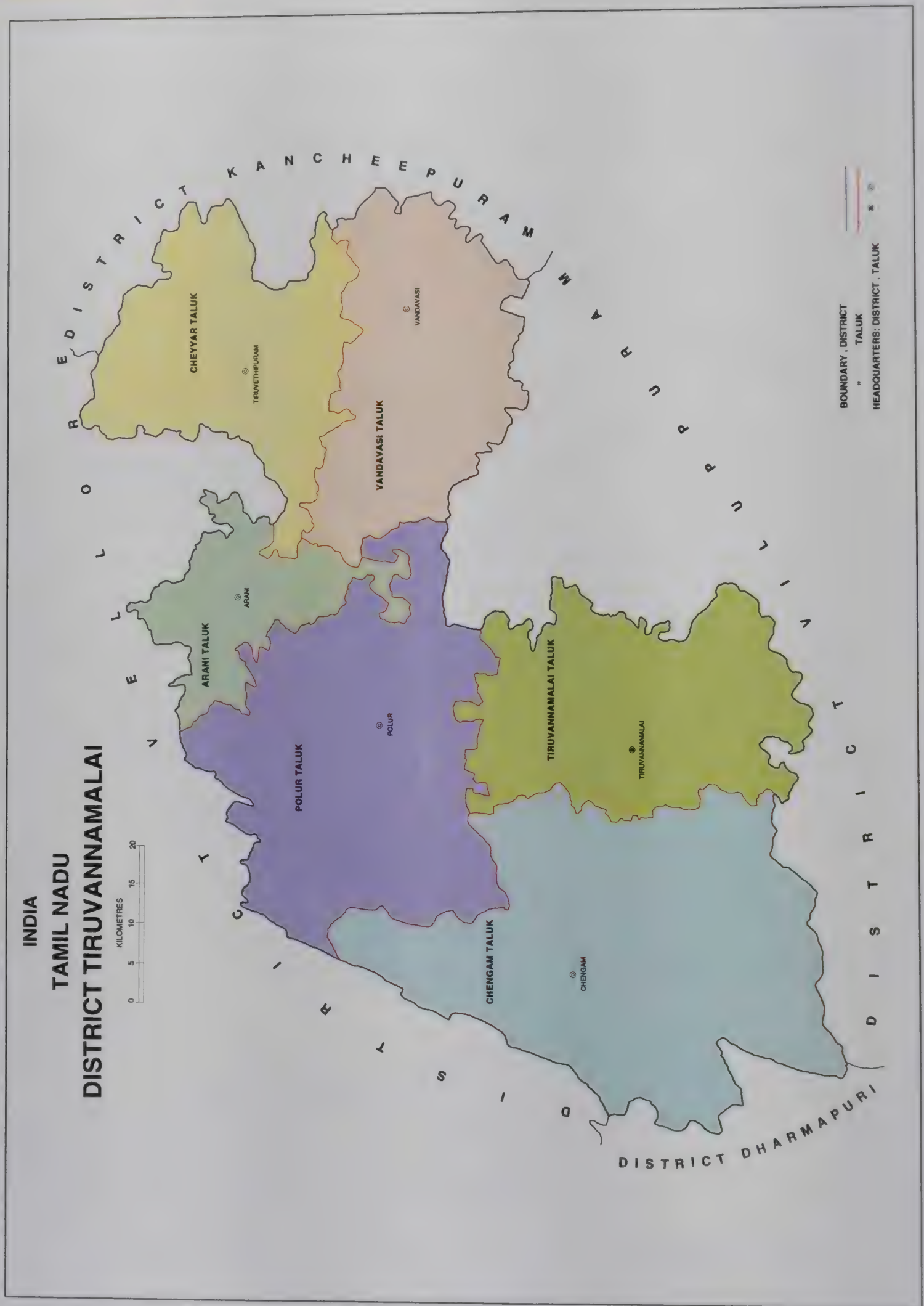
| | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Girls marrying below 18 years | 6.2 |
| Birth order 3 and above | 27.4 |
| Current use of any FP Method | 55.5 |
| Total unmet need | 16.3 |
| Pregnant women with any ANC | 99.3 |
| Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 94.6 |
| Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 38.3 |
| Safe delivery | 96.1 |
| Institutional delivery | 92.9 |
| Children with full immunization | 86.4 |

**Medical/Health Infrastructures/
Institutions**

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Number of Hospitals | 9 |
| CHCs | 10 |
| PHCs | 59 |
| Sub-Centres | 383 |

Information on HIV/AIDS

| | |
|---|------|
| HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.8 |
| HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 17.2 |
| Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 15 |
| Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 3 |
| Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |



DISTRICT : TIRUVANNAMALAI

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|-------|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 6191.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 39.6 |
| Percent to total state's area | 4.8 | Households with safe drinking water | 87.9 |
| Taluks | 6 | Households with electricity connection | 75.7 |
| CD blocks | 18 | | |
| Towns | 2 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 1102 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 17.7 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.1 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 55 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 24.8 |
| Persons | 2186125 | Birth order 3 and above | 31.3 |
| Males | 1095859 | Current use of any FP Method | 58.1 |
| Females | 1090266 | Total unmet need | 14.8 |
| Rural (%) | 81.7 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 100.0 |
| Urban (%) | 18.3 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 95.8 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 21.4 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 26.3 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 3.3 | Safe delivery | 77.7 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 9.4 | Institutional delivery | 63.7 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 30.4 | Children with full immunization | 85.0 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 7.0 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 353 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 983 | Number of Hospitals | 7 |
| 2001 | 995 | CHCs | 5 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 78 |
| 1991 | 964 | Sub-Centres | 398 |
| 2001 | 948 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 67.4 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 1.3 |
| Males | 79.2 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 55.6 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 10 |
| Total work participation rate | 48.7 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 |
| Female work participation rate | 39.6 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |



DISTRICT : VELLORE

General information

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 6077.0 |
| Percent to total state's area | 4.7 |
| Taluks | 8 |
| CD blocks | 20 |
| Towns | 13 |
| Villages | 883 |

Demographic particulars
(Census, 2001)

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population | |
| Persons | 3477317 |
| Males | 1741083 |
| Females | 1736234 |
| Rural (%) | 62.4 |
| Urban (%) | 37.6 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 20.5 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 1.8 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.6 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 30.2 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 15.0 |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 572 |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | |
| 1991 | 978 |
| 2001 | 997 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | |
| 1991 | 962 |
| 2001 | 943 |
| Literacy rate (7+) | |
| Persons | 72.4 |
| Males | 82.0 |
| Females | 62.8 |
| Total work participation rate | 41.0 |
| Female work participation rate | 27.4 |

Household amenities, (%), Census 2001

| | |
|--|------|
| Households with kutchha houses | 30.5 |
| Households with safe drinking water | 87.0 |
| Households with electricity connection | 78.6 |

Vital rates

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 18.6 |
| Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.9 |
| Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 22 |

Key RCH indicators from District Level
Household Survey, 2002-04 (%)

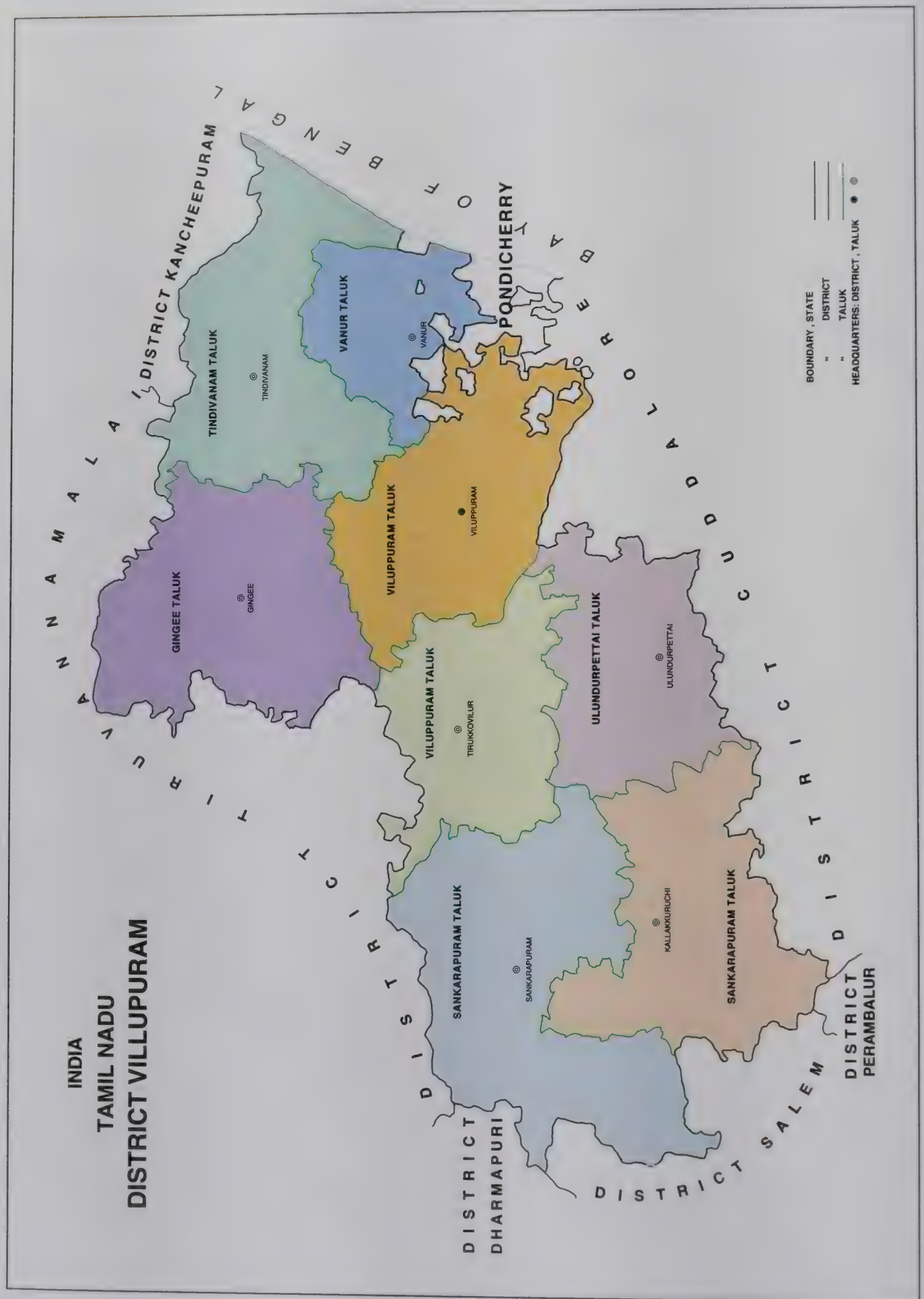
| | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Girls marrying below 18 years | 15.8 |
| Birth order 3 and above | 27.6 |
| Current use of any FP Method | 55.7 |
| Total unmet need | 15.6 |
| Pregnant women with any ANC | 98.9 |
| Pregnant women with 3+ ANC's | 96.5 |
| Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 18.6 |
| Safe delivery | 88.9 |
| Institutional delivery | 70.1 |
| Children with full immunization | 93.5 |

Medical/Health Infrastructures/
Institutions

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Number of Hospitals | 10 |
| CHCs | 5 |
| PHCs | 64 |
| Sub-Centres | 452 |

Information on HIV/AIDS

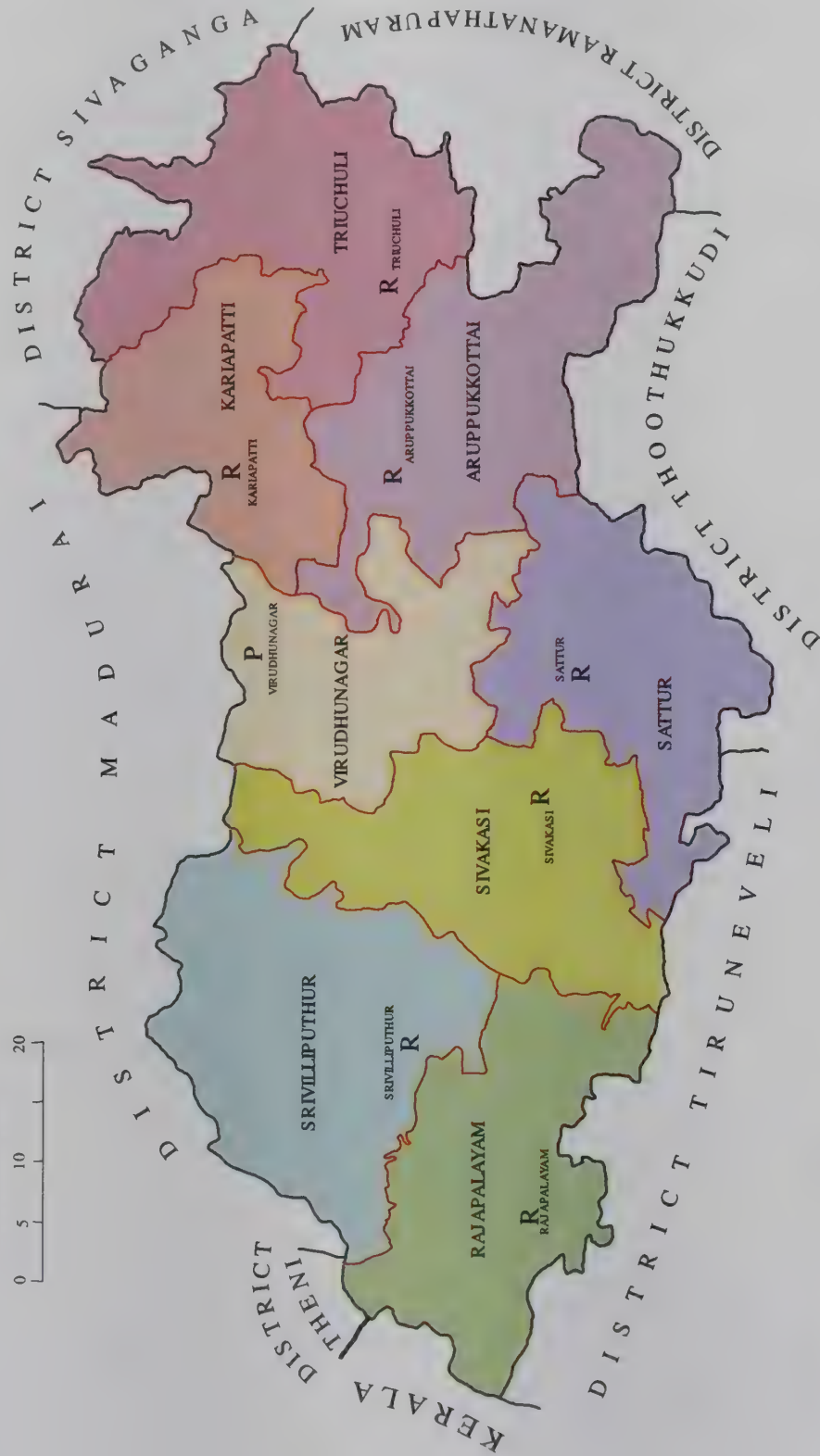
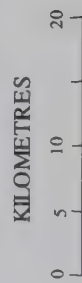
| | |
|---|-----|
| HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.3 |
| HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | 9.2 |
| Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 15 |
| Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 3 |
| Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 1 |



DISTRICT : VILUPPURAM

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 7250.0 | Households with kutchha houses | 53.4 |
| Percent to total state's area | 5.6 | Households with safe drinking water | 88.4 |
| Taluks | 8 | Households with electricity connection | 76.6 |
| CD blocks | 22 | | |
| Towns | 16 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 1489 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 18.9 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 2.1 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 89 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 21.5 |
| Persons | 2960373 | Birth order 3 and above | 25.7 |
| Males | 1492442 | Current use of any FP Method | 55.1 |
| Females | 1467931 | Total unmet need | 14.7 |
| Rural (%) | 85.6 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 96.4 |
| Urban (%) | 14.4 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 89.6 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 27.4 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 13.2 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 2.2 | Safe delivery | 84.9 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.5 | Institutional delivery | 74.2 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 30.8 | Children with full immunization | 86.6 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 7.4 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 408 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 969 | Number of Hospitals | 7 |
| 2001 | 984 | CHCs | 9 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 77 |
| 1991 | 974 | Sub-Centres | 557 |
| 2001 | 961 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 63.8 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 0.5 |
| Males | 75.1 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 52.4 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 6 |
| Total work participation rate | 48.8 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 |
| Female work participation rate | 40.0 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |

INDIA
TAMIL NADU
DISTRICT VIRUDHUNAGAR



BOUNDARIES: STATE —
" DISTRICT —
" TALUK —
HEADQUARTERS: DISTRICT, TALUK P R

DISTRICT : VIRUDHUNAGAR

| General information | | Household amenities, (%), Census 2001 | |
|--|---------|---|------|
| Area (sq. kms.) | 4283.0 | Households with kutcha houses | 8.6 |
| Percent to total state's area | 3.3 | Households with safe drinking water | 92.1 |
| Taluks | 8 | Households with electricity connection | 80.3 |
| CD blocks | 11 | | |
| Towns | 11 | Vital rates | |
| Villages | 597 | Crude Birth Rate, 2001 | 18.0 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate, 2001 | 1.9 |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | 23 |
| Demographic particulars (Census, 2001) | | Key RCH indicators from District Level Household Survey, 2002-04 (%) | |
| Population | | Girls marrying below 18 years | 11.2 |
| Persons | 1751301 | Birth order 3 and above | 18.5 |
| Males | 870376 | Current use of any FP Method | 50.0 |
| Females | 880925 | Total unmet need | 15.9 |
| Rural (%) | 55.6 | Pregnant women with any ANC | 98.9 |
| Urban (%) | 44.4 | Pregnant women with 3+ ANCs | 95.0 |
| Scheduled Castes (%) | 19.0 | Pregnant women received IFA tablets | 12.9 |
| Scheduled Tribes (%) | 0.1 | Safe delivery | 92.4 |
| Elderly population (60+ years) (%) | 8.7 | Institutional delivery | 89.3 |
| Young people (10-24 years) (%) | 29.4 | Children with full immunization | 96.1 |
| Decadal Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%) | 11.9 | | |
| Population density (per sq. km) | 409 | | |
| Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Medical/Health Infrastructures/ Institutions | |
| 1991 | 994 | Number of Hospitals | 7 |
| 2001 | 1012 | CHCs | 1 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (girls per 1000 boys) | | PHCs | 36 |
| 1991 | 946 | Sub-Centres | 261 |
| 2001 | 958 | | |
| Literacy rate (7+) | | Information on HIV/AIDS | |
| Persons | 73.7 | HIV+ among ANC clinics (%) | 1.0 |
| Males | 84.0 | HIV+ among STD clinics (%) | - |
| Females | 63.6 | Number of Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC formerly VCTC) | 1 |
| Total work participation rate | 50.4 | Number of Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission Centres (PPTCTC) | 1 |
| Female work participation rate | 41.3 | Number of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres | 0 |

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Glossary

Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years): Number of girls in the age-group 0-6 years per 1000 boys in the same age-group.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR): Total number of births in a given year and in a given geographical area per thousand mid-year (average) population in the same year and geographical area.

Crude Death Rate (CDR): Total number of deaths in a given year and in a given geographical area per thousand mid-year (average) population in the same year and geographical area.

Electrified Households: Households having electricity as source of lighting.

Human Development Index (HDI): The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of human development. It measures the average achievement of the country in three basic dimensions of human development i.e., health, education and income.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR): The number of deaths of infants under age 1 per 1,000 live births in a given year.

Life Expectancy at Birth: Average number of years a new born child is expected to live under current mortality conditions.

Literacy Rate: Percentage of literates to the total population age 7 years and above.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR): Number of deaths of women during pregnancy or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any cause related to pregnancy/childbearing and child-birth per 100,000 live births in a given year.

Nutritional Status

- **Anaemia:** Haemoglobin level <11.0 grams/deciliter (g/dl) for children and pregnant women and <12.0 g/dl for non pregnant women.
- **Stunted:** Stunting is assessed by height-for-age.
- **Wasted:** Wasting is assessed by weight-for-height.
- **Underweight:** Underweight is assessed by weight-for-age.

Safe Drinking Water: Drinking water from the safe sources such as tap, hand pump and tube well are classified as safe drinking water.

Sex Ratio: Number of females per 1000 males in the population.

Social Development Index (SDI): The Social Development Index captures six major dimensions of social development namely demographic parameters, health situation, educational attainments, availability of basic amenities, incidence of unemployment, poverty and extent of social deprivation.

Temporary Houses (Kutchha Houses) : Houses in which both walls and roof are made of materials, which have to be replaced frequently. Walls may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, thatch, bamboo, plastic, polythene, mud, unburnt

bricks or wood. Roof may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, thatch, bamboo, wood, mud, plastic or polythene.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR): The average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her life time if she were to pass through her child bearing years conforming to the age specific fertility rates of a given year.

Work Participation Rate: Percentage of total workers (main and marginal) to total population.





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